THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 53—No. 28. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, July 19, 1871. Established 1818.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

JAMES CAMERON, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office on 2d st., in the rooms formerly occupied by the late Judge Cunningham. All business entrusted to him will receive *prompt* and *careful* attention. jy21:1y

JOHN B. YOUNG, Attorney at Law. Office and residence on Third st., east of the Court House. Business promptly attended to. apr5:1y

J. H. MCCREERY, Attorney at Law. Office on Third st., below the Court House. All business promptly attended to. jy14, '70:tf

MRS. P. D. FAWCETT, Dealer in Millinery, Trimmings, Fancy Goods, &c., on the corner of Third and Seminary streets. jy14'71-1y

S. C. COYLE, practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, on Third st., Beaver, Pa., (nearly opposite Moore's Drug Store. apr26, '71:1y

E. F. KUEN, Attorney at Law. Office east end of Third street, Beaver, Pa. mar30,'71:1y

DR. J. S. MCNUTT, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Special attention paid to treatment of Female Diseases. Residence and office on Third street, a few doors we t of the Court House. apr12'71:1y

JOHN MOORE, Druggist and dealer in paints, oils, pure medical Wines and Liquors, Glassware, Lamps and Fancy Goods, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. sep28:1y

HENRY MEIZ, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots, Shoes and Gaiters; Main st. [sep28:1y

BEAVER DRUG STORE. Hugo Andriessen, Druggist & Apothecary, Main st. Prescriptions carefully compounded. [sep28:1y

J. ANDERSON, Dealer in the improved Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine, Main st. See card in another column. sep28:1y

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., Dealer in Millinery Goods & Trimmings; Third st., Beaver. sep28,'71:1y

JAMES MOORE, Grocery & Restaurant Choice Teas, Best Coffees, Tobacco and Cigars, Confectionery and Vegetables. Main st. sep28:1y

O. R. ANSHUTZ, Dealer in Tinware, Stoves, Grates, &c. West end st. sep28:1y

T. W. DEVORE, Insurance agent, Beaver, Pa. Call and get your property insured. oct26,'71

PITTSBURGH.

J. MORGANSTERN, Dealer in Boots & Shoes, No 86 Market St. Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

CROMT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Post Office. Publishers of the "Real Estate Register," sent free. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

J. HENDERSON & BROS., Wholesale Druggists, 386 Liberty St. Pittsburgh. sep14:1y

J. D RAMALEY'S HAT PARLOR, 89 Fifth Avenue, (near Market St.) Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

S. A. CLARKE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 119 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

JOSEPH HORNE & CO, 77 & 79 Market st., Pittsburgh—Importers and dealers in Notions, Trimmings, Hosiery, White Goods, &c. [sep14:1y

REYMER & BROTHERS, French and American Confectioners. Dealers in nuts, fruits, &c. 126, 128, 130 Wood st. Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

S. E. MOORE, Dealer in choice Teas, Coffees & Family Groceries. No 20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

JOHN BIGGERT & SON, Dealers in the New Weed Family Sewing Machines. 116 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep14:1y

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO., Dealers in Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c. Special rates to Clergy. 21 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep14:1y

F. C. SCHLEE, Successor to J. M. Roberts, Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver ware, No 16 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh. [sep14:1y

W. A. LYONS, House and Sign Painter, writes to order Show Cards for every business.—No. 7 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [sep21;1y

T. C. FULTON, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture and Chairs;—Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak. 45 Stillwhich st. [oct3;1y

ALLEGHENY CITY.

DR. J. S. WINANS, Electrical Physician; Chronic diseases made a specialty. Office, 187 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, Pa. [sep14;1y

NEW BRIGHTON.

UMSTEAD & WISNER, Dealers in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, near Siemon's Confectionery, Broadway. jy21:y

MRS. L. YOUNG & M. UMSTEAD, Dealers in All Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods, Hosiery. Dress making. Cor. Apple & Broadway. jy21:1y

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON; meals at all hours; tables supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Wm. Strickland, cor. of Paul and Broadway. my19'71-1y

PROSPECT MOUNT NURSERIES.—Evergreens and small Fruits. Three miles East of New Brighton. (mr25) THOMAS.

DRUGS.—GILLILAND & KERR, Druggists and Apothecaries, cor. Broadway and Falls sts. New Brighton, Pa. (Successors to L. B. Noble.) febr21;1y

GEO. F. SIEMON, Bakery & Confectionery, 3rd street. Special attention given to weddings and balls. [sep14:1y

S. GOLDENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Broadway, New Brighton. See adv't. [sep21:1y

A. M. WHISLER, Dentist. Broadway, New Brighton. [sep14:1y

H. ROSE, Photographer. Wilson's Block, Broadway. Best photographs from re-touched negatives. (sep14:1y

WINTER & BEDISON, Jewelers and Tobacconists, Broadway, N. Brighton. [sep14;1y

J. J. HOETTER, Groceries, Queensware and Household Goods. Broadway. [sep14;1y

EVAN PUGH, Dealer in Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Books, Stationery & Notions; Broadway, New Brighton, Pa. [sep21.1y

SCHIFF & STEINFELD, Dealers in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods & Notions; Merchant Tailors & Clothiers, Broadway. oct12;1y

BEAVER FALLS.

W. W. DUNKLE, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Special attention paid to manufactory of Fine Calf Boots of latest style. apr26:3m

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Dealer in Improved Howe Sewing Machines. Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

MRS. E. KING,—Dry Goods, Queensware and Millinery, corner of Main and Baker streets, Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

KENDALL & TANNERY, Artists & Process Engravers; also, House and Sign Painters, Main St., Beaver Falls. sep14;1y

A. FLEMING, Dealer in Boots and Shoes of every description, at low prices, and of superior quality, Main st, Beaver Falls Pa. jan18;1y

BRIDGEWATER.

MRS. HART DARRAGH, Saron, Portrait and Photograph Painter. Work promptly executed at reasonable rates. mr22tf

GEORGE HEIDEGGER, House and Sign Painter, Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. apr27;1y

A. BRIM, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., Dealer in Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silver-Ware, Specacles, &c. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. jan18'71:y

DANIEL MILLER, Fashionable Tailor. None but experienced workmen employed. Shop on Bridge st., Bridgewater, Pa. feb2'71;1y

JAMES PORTER, Tinner. Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, and iron Cisterns, Pumps. Bridge st, Bridgewater. (sep14;1y

C. BLATTNER, Manufacturer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep21;1y

A. C. HURST, Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Furs, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings. Bridge St., Bridgewater, Pa. sep14;1y

H. DOHERTY, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge Street, Bridgewater. sep14;1y

J. HANAGER, Millinery, Trimmings & Notions —Bridge st., Bridgewater. sep14:1y

L. P. WEINMAN, Manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Bridge St., Bridgewater. (sep14:1y

MRS. BRUDEN, Gentlemen's Clothing cleaned and pressed. Water St. above Bridge. (sep14:1y

JOHN WOODRUFF, Marble Cutter; Monuments & Tombstones of all descriptions made to order. Bt. Market and Water streets. (sep14;1y

J. STILES & CO. Groceries, Queensware, Window Glass, Flour, Feed & Country Produce, Dunlap's corner, Bridge St. Bridgewater. [sp21;1y

HIRAM MEANOR, Dealer in Monongahela Coal. Orders left at J. B. Clark's, in Beaver, and at Smith's Drug Store, in Bridgewater, will be promptly attended to. Cash on delivery—Lowest price. Yard—McDonald's Point. sep28;1y

ROCHESTER.

W. HANKINS—Dealer in Boots, Shoes & Gaiters, and agents for Singer's Sewing machine; New York and R. B. Ste. Rochester. (feb22;1y

SIGMUND GROTZ, Gunsmith. New work, of the best material, made to order. All work warranted. Repairing neatly done. Penn st., Adam St., Rochester, Pa. jan18;1y

WILL SMITH & CO., Fancy Dry Goods, Notions and Millinery. Madison st., near Diamond, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

HENRY LAPP, Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all kinds. Brighton st., above Plow Factory. See adv't. (sep14;1y

JOHN KARCHER, Baker and Confectioner, Water st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

INGRAHAM BOYD, Wagon & Carriage Maker, Railroad st., Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

SAMUEL C. HANNEN, Druggist. Prescriptions carefully compounded. Water st., Rochester. (sep14;1y

SPEYERER & SONS, Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Grain, Boots & Shoes, Iron & Nails. Canal st., Rochester.

G. FREDERICK, Baker and Confectioner.—Wedding Cakes and Ice Cream furnished promptly. On Diamond, Rochester. (sep14;1y

FOR SALE by A. SILVERMAN, Headquarters for Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Notions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods generally, Water street, Rochester, Pa. (sep14;1y

M. MILLER & CO., Contractors and Builders, Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Shutters &c. Deal in Lumber Lath &c. Rochester. [sep21;1y

SCOTT, BOYLE & WILLIAMS, Successors to C. D. Lakins & Co., Dealers in Sawed and Planed Lumber, Lath & Shingles, Rochester. sp28;1y

POWER'S LIVERY STABLE & COAL YARD, between R. R. station and Ohio river. oct19;1y

SCHRUPP CHAS., Manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, Spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st., oct19;1y

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnston House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near R. R. Depot. oct19;1y

J. D. MILLER, dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Repairing done neatly and promptly. Store on the Diamond, Rochester, Pa. oct19;1y

J. WALTER & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Wagons, Coaches, Buggies, Spring-wagons, Sulkeys, &c. Blacksmithing and horseshoeing done in the best manner. Rochester, Pa. no16;1y

EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

JAKE SHENKEL.—A general assortment of Groceries, Queensware, Stoneware, Cans of Fruits, &c. Cor. 3d & Broadway. mar2;1y

JOSIAH THOMPSON & CO.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots Shoes, Hats & Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Queensware, Glassware, &c., cor Broadway & Cook sts. E. Liverpool. (mr2;1y

M. S. HILL & CO, Druggist, Broadway, near R. R. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. feb1;1y

Miscellaneous.

CHURCHES! BANKS!

DECORATIVE PANELS IN

WALL PAPER.

Specimen panels now on exhibition for churches and banks. New mouldings, arches, columns and centres.

ENTIRELY NEW, AND AT

Greatly Reduced Prices.

DE HOUCHEN & CO.,

210 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Near Fifth Avenue.

Church and Bank Blinds made to Order.

Instant Relief For The Asthma.

Having been afflicted with that terrible complaint—completely unfitting me for business for weeks at a time—for the last twelve years, and at last found a remedy that gives

Instant and Complete Relief,

have concluded to have it prepared for sale, so that others similarly afflicted can receive the benefit of it, assuring them that

It will do all, and more than all promised for it;

and, that persons once using, will never be without it.

As numerous others who have used it can testify.

Can be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAM H. BURCHFIELD, Rochester, Pa., or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of one dollar, and ten cents to pay postage. CHAS. B. HURST, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. nov16,'70:1y

D. S. RANGER,

Bridge Street,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.,

18 WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
White Woollen blankets,
White and Colored and
Barrel Flannels,
Merinos,
Delaines,
Plaids,
Ginghams,
Cobergs,
Lawns,
Water Proofs,
Chinchilla,
Cloths,
Woollen Shawls,
Brown and Black Muslins,
Drillings, Tickings,
Prints,
Canton
Flannels,
Jeconets,
Table Linen,
Irish Linen,
Crash,
Counterpanes.
Hosiery,
Gloves
&c. &c.

Groceries,

Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, White Silver Drips, Golden and Common Syrups, Mackerel in barrels and kits, Star and Tallow Candles, Soap, Spices and Mince Meat. Also,

SALT.

Hardware, Nails, Glass,

Door Locks, Door Latches, Hinges, Screws, Table Cutlery, Table and Tea Spoons, Sleigh Bells, Coal Boxes, Fire Shovels and Pokers, Nails and Glass, Spades, Shovels, Axes, Hoes, Rakes, Forks, Scythes and Snaths, Corn and Garden Hoes.

WOODENWARE.

Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Prints and Ladles

CARBON OIL,

Linseed Oil & White Lead.

Boots and Shoes

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,

in great variety.

Rifle Powder and Shot,

Blasting Powder and Fuse.

Flour Feed & Queensware.

All heavy goods delivered free of charge.

By close attention to business, and by keeping constantly on hand a well assorted stock of goods of all the different kinds usually kept in a country store, the undersigned hopes in the future as in the past to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

D. S. RANGER.

dec23'68:1y.—1y'chgd.

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

No. 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,

And dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

AMERICAN WATCHES,

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS.

Special attention paid to the repairing and adjusting of

FINE WATCHES.

oct5:'70-1y.

J. J. ANDERSON, having taken hold of his old Foundry again, in Rochester, Pa., will be pleased to meet his old customers and friends who may want either the BEST COOKING STOVE, Hollow Ware, or any other kind of Castings of best material and workmanship. The business will be conducted by

J. J. ANDERSON & SONS.

jy5:tf

LOOK HERE.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of the latest styles for Spring and Summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest notice. Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER, *PA.*

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER.

mar 24;tf

Brighton Paper Mills,

BEAVER FALLS, PENN'A.

PRINTING,

MANILLA,

ROOFING, BAILING,

Hardware, Glass, Straw.

RAG AND CARPET

PAPERS,

MANUFACTURED

AND SOLD AT

Wholesale & Retail by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,

82 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

Rags taken in exchange. [sep19;'70:y

WILLIAM MILLER, JACOB TRAX,

PLANING MILL.

MILLER & TRAX,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Dressed Lumber,

SASH, DOORS, SHUTTERS, SIDING, FLOORING, MOULDINGS, &c.

Scroll Sawing and Turning *DONE TO ORDER,*

ORDERS BY MAIL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED, AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Mill Opposite the Railroad Station,

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

april 19 '71: 1y

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. On and after May 30th, 1871, trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows. (Trains leaving Chicago at 8.35, P. M., leaves Crestline 3.) [Train leaving Pittsburgh at 2.00 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	12.30N	1055AM	710AM	830PM
Rochester	943	1205PM	845	408
Salem				
Alliance	455	300	1145	655
Canton				
Massillon				
Orrville	638	448	155PM	833
Wooster				
Mansfield	836	640	428	1031
Crestline { A	955	710	500	1130
Crestline { D	980	745	555AM	1130
Bucyrus				
Upper Sandusky				
Forest	1087	849	733	1234M
Lima	1133	1050	850	255
Van Wert				
Fort Wayne	145PM	1254M	1140	600
Columbia				
Warsaw				
Plymouth	333	845	235PM	835
Valparaiso				
Chicago	630	750	600	1210PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Chicago	930AM	535PM	330AM	930PM
Valparaiso				
Plymouth	1153	905	943	1230AM
Warsaw				
Columbia				
Fort Wayne	215PM	1130	1240PM	315
Van Wert				
Lima	358	1254M	307	515
Forest	458	250	427	635
Upper Sandusky				
Bucyrus				
Crestline { A	615	420	600	830
Crestline { D	635	430	1245	855
Mansfield	705	500	1253	930
Wooster				
Orrville	900	657	545	1148
Massillon				
Canton				
Alliance	1026	830	630	1259M
Salem				
Rochester	1234M	1105	825	422
Pittsburgh	125	1210PM	905	530

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.10 p. m; New Castle, 2.55 p. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 5.15 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m; arrives at New Castle, 9.20 a. m. Youngstown, 10.20. a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown at 7.00 a. m; New Castle, 7.40 a. m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 2.00 p. m; arrives New Castle, 4.45 p. m.

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD. On and after May 29th 1871, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Cleveland	840AM	420PM	630PM
Euclid Street			
Hudson	1000	553	550
Ravenna	1030	553	623
Alliance	1130	615	710
Bayard	1203PM	703	
Wellsville	135	830	

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom
Wellsville	900AM	308PM	
Bayard	1035	438	
Alliance	1135	510	735AM
Ravenna	1200PM	553	815
Hudson	1253	617	855
Euclid Street			
Cleveland	350	730	1010

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Accom	Mail.	Exp's	Accom
Bellair	450AM	1110AM	555PM	
Bridgeport	500	1130	605	
Steubenville	605	1235PM	710	
Wellsville	730	155	840	
Smith's Ferry				
Beaver				
Rochester	930	355	925	
Pittsburgh	940	400	1040	

GOING WEST.

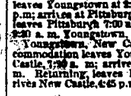
STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's	Accom	Accom
Pittsburgh	630AM	110PM	455PM	
Rochester	740	210	605	
Beaver				
Smith's Ferry				
Wellsville	855	315	725	
Steubenville	955	410	820	
Bridgeport	1037	455	905	
Bellair	1125	540	1010	

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leave.	Arrives.
N. Philadelphia 6.05 a. m.	Bayard 12.40 p. m.
Bayard 12.50 p. m.	N. Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.

P. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

Miscellaneous.



A LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN, Just Published in a Sealed Envelope. Price, 6 cts. A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self Abuse &c. by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. *This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.*

Sent, under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the Publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box, 4,586. apr8-1y:chly5.

N. MILLER, ... W. DOLBY, ... J. Y. BARKS.

M. MILLER & CO.

Contractors and Builders;

PLANING - MILL

AND

LUMBER-YARD.

Doors. Sash

AND SHINGLES

Constantly on hands, and made to order.

Rochester, Pa.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Mar8;'71—1y

FRIEDBERGER & STROUSE,

Nos. 113 & 115 North Eighth St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Beg to inform the Trade that they have on hand a complete line of black and colored grte grain, boiled and super quality Ribbons, all widths, and desirable shades, of their own importation. Also, a well selected stock of French, German and Domestic Flowers, Straw Goods, and all other articles pertaining to the Millinery line. Orders promptly attended to. may31;3m

J. MOORE

DRUGGIST,

Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded.

THE BEST BRANDS OF ASSORTED

Medicinal

WINES AND LIQUORS;

Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS:

ANILINE DYES OF ALL COLORS;

GLASS & PUTTY;

Special attention given to secure the best quality of Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Lanterns &c.

A Large Assortment of

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES &

PATENT MEDICINES,

Main Street, Beaver Pa. [Dec'r, '70:tf.

Medicinal.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effects of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, but it is not possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the charachter of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, an apparently willing one; for were this not the case, why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the majority will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated, and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply. This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. The acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than be can learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, than abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market, they are wholly free from spirituous ingredients. The objections which hold with so much force against preparations of this class, namely—that a desire of intoxicating drinks is stimulated by their use, are not valid in the case of the German Bitters. So far from encouraging or inculcating a taste or desire for intoxicating beverages, it may be confidently asserted that there tendency is to a directly opposite direction. Their effects can be

BENEFICIAL ONLY

in all cases of biliary system. Hoofland's German Bitters stand without an equal, acting promptly and vigorously upon the Liver; they remove its torpidity and cause healthful secretion of bile, thereby supplying the stomach with the most indispensable elements of sound digestion in proper quantities. They give tone to the stomach, stimulating its functions, and enabling it to perform its duties as nature designed it should do. They impart force and strength to the entire system, causing the patient to feel like another being—in fact giving him a new lease of life.

THEY PURIFY THE BLOOD,

cleansing the vital fluid of all hurtful impurities and supplanting them with the elements of genuine healthiness. In a word, there is scarcely a disease in which they cannot be safely and beneficially employed; but in that most generally prevalent distressing and dreaded disease, Dyspepsia,

THEY STAND UNRIVALLED.

Now, there are certain classes of persons to whom even the German Bitters are only partially suitable, but who find it impossible to take them without positive discomfort. For such

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

has been specially prepared. It is intended for those who require alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the well-known tonic properties of the pure German Bitters. This Tonic contains all the ingredients of the Bitters, but so far altered as to remove the extreme bitterness. The preparation is not only palatable, but combines in excellent form, all the virtues of the German Bitters. The solid extracts of some of Nature's choicest restoratives are held in solution by a spirituous agent of the purest quality. In cases of languor and debility, where there is a craving for alcoholic stimulants, this Tonic will be found to have become exhausted of its energies.

HOOFLAND'S TONIC

acts with almost marvelous effect. It not only stimulates the flagging and wasting energies, but imparts and permanently strengthens its action upon the Liver and Stomach thorough, perhaps less prompt than the Bitters, when the same quantity is taken, but more certain. Indigestion, Billiousness, Physical or Nervous Prostration, yield readily to its potent influence. It gives the invalid a vast and stronger hold upon life, removes depression of spirits, and inspires cheerfulness. It supplants the pain of disease with the calm of comfort and perfect health. It gives strength to weakness, throws despondency to the winds, and starts the restored invalid upon a new and gladsome career. But Dr. Hoofland's benefactions to the human race are not confined to his celebrated

GERMAN BITTERS,

or his invaluable TONIC. He has prepared another medicine, which is rapidly winning its way to popular favor because of its intrinsic merits. This is

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS,

a perfect substitute for mercury, without any of mercury's evil qualities.

These powerful Pills, which are intended to act upon the Liver, are mainly composed of Podophyllin, or the

VITAL PRINCIPLE OF THE MANDRAKE ROOT.

Now we desire the reader to distinctly understand that this extract of the Mandrake is many times more powerful than the Mandrake itself. It has the medicinal virtues of the healthiest plants in a perfectly pure and highly concentrated form. Hence it is that two of the Podophyllin Pills contain as a full dose, while anywhere six to eight or a handful of other preparations of the Mandrake are required. The Podophyllin

ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE LIVER,

stimulating its functions and causing it to make its healthiest secretions in regular and proper quantities. The injurious results which invariably follow the use of mercury is entirely avoided by their use. But it is not upon the Liver only that their powers are exerted. The extract of Mandrake contained in them is skillfully combined with four other extracts, one of which acts upon the stomach, one upon the upper bowels, one upon the lower bowels, and one prevents any griping effect, thus producing a pill that influences the entire digestive and alimentary system, in an equal and harmonious manner, and its action entirely free from nausea, vomiting or griping pains common to all other purgatives.

Possessing these much desirable qualities, the Podophyllin becomes invaluable as a

FAMILY MEDICINE.

No household should be without them. They are perfectly safe, require but two or an ordinary dose, are prompt and efficient in action, and when used in connection with Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, or Tonic, may be regarded as certain specifics in all cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, or any of the disorders to which the system is ordinarily subject. The

PODOPHYLLIN PILLS

act upon the stomach and bowels, carrying off improper obstructions, while the Bitters or Tonic purify the blood, strengthen and invigorate the frame, give tone and appetite to the stomach, and thus build up the invalid anew.

Dr. Hoofland, having provided internal remedies, for diseases, has given the world one mainly for external application, in the wonderful preparation known as

DR. HOOFLAND'S GREEK OIL.

This Oil is a sovereign remedy for pains and aches of all kinds. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Burns, Pain in the Back and Loins, Lumbago, Sore Throat, &c., all yield to its external application. The number of cures effected by it is astonishing, and they are increasing every day.

Taken internally, it is a cure for Heartburns, Kidney diseases, Sick-Headaches, Cholic, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, Colds, Asthma, &c.

The Greek Oil is composed entirely of healing gums and essential oils. The principal ingredient is a oily substance procured in the southern part of Greece. Its effects as a destroyer of pain are truly magical. Thousands have been benefitted by its use, and a trial by those who are skeptical will thoroughly convince them of its inestimable values.

These remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, No. 631, ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. jan18-1y-chdy5.

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Ladies' Gold Watches,

$25.00.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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PERFECTED SPECTACLES.

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MRS. DEACON O'HARA.

BY MISS CAMILLA WILLIAM.

When the Rev. Doctor Theophilus Mather's third wife died, the first thing the reverend gentleman did, after she had been decorously and solemnly buried, was, naturally enough, to look about for a successor. And on whom would his eyes more naturally light than on Mrs. O'Hara? Indeed, if I wanted to be censorious, I would say that the doctor's eyes had turned very often in that direction before the demise of the late lamented Mrs. Martha Mather. And why not? Was not Mrs. O'Hara the relict of that light of the church, Dennis O'Hara, esquire, the most pious and irreproachable of men? And was she not herself the pink of piety, and propriety, and zeal? Of course.

This O'Hara family were, I may say here, particularly interesting to Doctor Mather's church, from the fact that they had been snatched as brands from the burning, as the saying is; in other words, had been won over from the horrors and abominations of popery, to the gospel light, and freedom, and liberty of conscience, and all that sort of thing, of the Baptist faith according to the Tight Street Church. It happened in this wise:

Miss Ellen Dermout had been educated at a convent till she was seventeen. Then, her parents becoming poor, she left and went home to them. At the age of eighteen she was an orphan, without home or money, and nothing but herself to depend on. To be sure, she had kind friends who were willing to lend her a helping hand, and she had a class of pupils on the piano, so that she could get along as well as many another. But Miss Dermont had no notion of wasting her life's young spring in toil. She had a taste for wealth and fashion, and a decided objection to alpaca gowns and shabby gloves. So she cast about in her own mind for a different arrangement. It was not long before a bright thought struck her. In her own church, with its hoards of poor, its few rich, its many new churches and benevolent institutions building and taking all the money that could be raked and scraped, there was no one to do anything for her except give that little help which would render it necessary that she should also help herself. But in the Protestant churches it was different. There the majority were wealthy, or, at least, in comfortable circumstances, and they would be both willing and able to take care of her. She saw that nothing was so snapped at as a convert from the Catholic church, and if that convert were young and interesting, and, above all, had been in a convent, the welcome would be enthusiastic. So this excellent young manager looked about for a wealthy congregation with a good deal of theological bile in it, and, finding her game, went to see Mrs. Mather, the second wife of the reverend gentleman who had just lost her third. Such tremulous scruples as Miss Dermont had! such deep religious feeling! It was quite touching. The doctor and his wife took her up at once. They introduced her to their friends, and the young woman became a lioness of the first water. She would lose all her friends and her employment, she said, with tears in her eyes. But what was that when it was a case of conscience? In fine, she played her cards well, and found herself an honored guest in many a wealthy house, the recipient of countless presents in dress and money, and merely playing at supporting herself by giving lessons to four or five pupils.

That was all very well, but she wanted more. She wanted to marry and have an establishment; and, someway, though all the elders fussed over her, and the young people were very polite and respectful, the young men, didn't propose. A religious heroine didn't seem to be their style. She cast about in her own mind, and made an advance on her plans. There was Dennis O'Hara a born deacon, and one of her old popish adorers. She rather liked Dennis, though he wasn't rich; and why shouldn't he become rich if

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., July 19th 1871.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Col. DAVID STANTON.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. ROBERT B. BEATH.

Republican County Ticket.

Assembly.—Wm. C. Shurlock,
William A. Mickey,
Demas M. Leatherman,
George W. Fleeger.
Associate Judge.—Joseph C. Wilson,
Treasurer.—Chas. P. Wallace.
Pros. Attorney.—J. H. Harrah.
Commissioner.—Hugh J. Marshall.
P. H. Director.—Samuel Gibson.
Auditor.—Ralph Covert.
Auditor (1 year.)—Clark A. Hunter.
Surveyor.—Azariah Wynn.
Trustees of Academy.—Henry Hice,
John Murray.

NOBLE county, Ohio, furnishes a clean temperance record. A record of the temperance movements in that county will be found in another column of this paper. The temperance men in this county, and in the whole State may profit by giving it a careful study.

THERE are a few persons hereabouts who would not be injured in the least if they would "read, ponder and digest," the following sentence which we clip from the Boston *Transcript:*

"President Grant's administration has more to fear from the sycophantic fawning of 'camp followers than from any honest criticism of those who aided in placing him in power."

THE Nebraska Constitutional Convention is now in session at Lincoln, and are said to be making fair progress. There seems to be little doubt that the question of female suffrage will be submitted to a vote of the people, male and female. Should it pass affirmatively, Nebraska will became the Paradise of the "strong-minded."

THE Commissioners recently assembled at Washington city, for the purpose of Reforming the civil service, with the view to a more economical and efficient administration of the several departments of the civil service of the general government, adjourned on Friday last, without having accomplished anything, save the drawing of five hundred dollars each for ten days' duty—fifty dollars per day! Verily, this is reform with a vengeance. Such conduct gives color to the charge that Commissioners are constituted, now-a-days, solely for the purpose of rewarding favorites.

CONTRARY to the general belief entertained sometime ago, the temperance men of the State will *not* nominate an independent State ticket this year. At a meeting of their Executive State Committee held a few days since, they adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend the friends of prohibition in the several counties of the Commonwealth to adopt measures to secure, if possible, the nomination of temperance candidates for all offices to be filled at the ensuing elections, and where those nominations have already been made to interrogate those nominated, and secure their approval of prohibitory legislation, if possible, and vote accordingly.

Mr. A. Bestwick of New Brighton is the chairman of the temperance committee of Beaver county.

GEN. SIMON CAMERON reached out a feeler to test the temper of the Republican party as to his nomination on the national ticket, with Grant for the Vice Presidency, by manipulating a Grant and Cameron club in Baltimore, and it touched something which quickly prevailed on him to withdraw and to declare his determination not to be a candidate. What it was it is not necessary to say, but those who are inquisitive should read the comments the project excited in some of the principal Republican newspapers throughout the country.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

GENERAL McCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, after serving three years as a Colonel of volunteers, was offered a Brigadier-Generalship. He refused to accept the position, and gave the following reasons for declining the position. His letter is dated July 30 1864; and is addressed to Adjutant General Thomas:

"SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War, dated the 21st inst. informing me of my promotion to the position of Brigadier General of volunteers. This appointment I decline to accept. In order that my motives for so doing may be clearly understood, I will state that when those who administer the Government readopt the original intention of prosecuting this war for the restoration of the Union, I, together with hundreds of officers and thousands of men—at present out of service—will be found ready and willing to return to the field. I consider the post of honor to be private station.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
"WM. MCCANDLESS."

THE RUMOR published last week that Gen. Pleasonton had resigned the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, proves not to have been true. The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent telegraphed on Thursday night last, that the muddle had been adjusted by the President appointing Deputy Commissioner J. W. Douglass to supersede Pleasonton. Gen. Pleasonton is represented as having declared he was in the right and would not resign; that he did not want a Foreign Mission; and would not accept one if offered; he would make no concessions to Boutwell's sensitiveness; if the President wanted him to leave the Internal Revenue Bureau, his successor must be named, as he is determined to take no hint that his room is wanted.

THE LATE RIOTS in New York, between the Orangemen and the Catholic Irish, have been the burden of the telegraph and newspaper press since the 12th inst. One hundred and eighty-one years passed away on that day, since the memorable battle of the Boyne, in which the Protestant army, under command of William Prince of Orange, conquered the Catholic army of James IId of Great Britain, and drove him from his throne into exile. Since that date the Protestants have held power in that monarchy. William of Orange, was married to a daughter of James, who ascended the throne on its vacation by her father. William refused to enter England and take a secondary position—he demanded equal rank and prerogative with that of his wife, and it was conceded to him by act of Parliament. The reign has been since designated as that of "William and Mary." Assuming the duties of King, he became his own Minister of Foreign Affairs, and shaped his diplomacy in such a manner as to unite the Protestant elements of all Europe against Catholicism. He became known as the great champion of the Protestants throughout the world. His memory is revered by all Protestants—but more especially so by the Anglo-Irish, who look upon him, (altho not canonized) as a saint. The Anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, has been regularly observed by them as a holiday since its occurrence. By immigration, there are a sufficient number of both Orangemen and Catholic-Irish in the large cities of the United States to form very large processions, when they choose, to assemble on any public occasion. Bringing the animosities of themselves and their ancestors with them to our shores, no public exhibition or parade of the one sect or the other is safe from assault.

The Orangemen of the city of New York notified the public that they would celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, by a public parade on Wednesday last, 12th inst. The low and impulsive Catholic Irish—contrary to the expressed prohibition of the Bishop of that diocese, and the clergy of the various congregations—announced that this demonstration would be resisted. The Mayor of New York fearing the consequences of a collision between the belligerents, and deeming it his duty, where violations of the law, riots and bloodshed, were likely to follow in the wake of the proposed demonstration—issued his proclamation forbiding the Orangemen to parade on that day. The executive of New York countermanded this order of the Mayor, intimating that however impolitic and unwise it might be to make a public procession, still that order had the same right to so, unmolested, as any other body of citizens; and, should they persist in doing so, they would be protected by the entire military force of the State if necessary.

As it was determined by the leaders of the "Ribbonmen" to proceed with their programme, several regiments of soldiers were called out, and innumerable extra police detailed, to guard the procession and suppress riots. They were placed on duty on the night of the 11th of July. About noon, on the 12th, the procession near one thousand strong, guarded by two files of soldiers on each side, commenced its march through the city. They were attacked simultaneously at several points along the line of march, the soldiers were compelled to fire on the mob in order to disperse it and quell the riot. In doing this many "lookers on" were killed and wounded, as well as those engaged in the melee. The procession was broken up—the mob was dispersed—arrests were made—forty or fifty persons were killed and one-hundred and eighty wounded. This is a sad result of foreign animosty. But the law has been vindicated, and the right of citizens—no matter of what religion, party, or sect—peaceably to march in procession, sustained.

All respectable Catholics, we are happy to note, condemn this action on the part of those ignorant and misguided men who, contrary to the advice of their Bishop and pastors, engaged in this assault upon the liberties of their fellow citizens.

ANOTHER BORGIA has come before the public in the person of Mrs. Wharton, widow of Maj. Henry W. Wharton of Baltimore, who was arrested on the 11th inst., under a charge of having murdered General Ketchum, and of attempting the murder of Eugene Van Ness, of that city. Mrs. Wharton is well known, and has moved in the most exclusive circles, where she was acknowledged as a most accomplished woman.—Since her arrest suspicion points to her as having been the cause of the death of a cousin, from whom she received some property; a son, who had his life insured in her favor for $40,000, and a Miss Wharton, daughter of the cousin above alluded to. Money is supposed to have been the motive for crime. Gen. Ketchum had called upon Mrs. Wharton to collect a note which he held against her, when he was murdered. Mrs. Wharton's maiden name was Nugen and her family is considered one of the most wealthy and respectable in Philadelphia.

"TAD" LINCOLN, youngest son of the deceased President, died at the Clifton House in Chicago, on last Friday morning. His disease was dropsy of the heart. He was eighteen years old last May. Symptoms of the disease which carried him off developed themselves a short time after his return from Europe, last spring. During his illness, his mother was his constant attendant, between whom there always existed the strongest affection.

WHAT the Democratic party did, and what it got for doing it, is thus tersely set forth by a cotemporary:

It supported slavery—and was beaten.

It countenanced rebellion—and was beaten.

It set up a peace-at-any-price platform—and was beaten.

It advocated repudiation—and was beaten.

It opposed equal laws and general suffrage—and was beaten.

An Important Decision.

The United States Supreme Court have decided that the limitation laws of the Southern States were suspended for the full period between the proclamation of blockade of the Southern ports of April 19th, 1861, and the proclamation of restoration of Federal authority of August 20th, 1866. The effect of this decision will be to reopen the courts of the Southern States to ante-war claims of Northern creditors, and to give vitality to obligations which have been barred by limitation under the hitherto received ruling of State courts. The principle will apply equally to Federal and State courts.

—A former slave, who seems to have shot a person pursuing him with blood-hounds, inquires of us whether he can be protected from the consequences of this act if he should make public the thrilling story connected with it, and the strange scenes he witnessed in his wild fugitive life in Alabama during the Rebellion. There is no way by which he can receive a legal guaranty for the immunity he seeks; but we doubt whether even in South Carolina a Grand Jury could now be brought to indict for such an act. We have forgiven a great many men at the South for killing a great many others to perpetuate Slavery, and the prosecution could hardly be very vigorous against one man who, in self-defense, shot another to preserve his Liberty.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HERE AND THERE.

—A young lady of Salem, Ill., was to have been married last week. Her lover came from St. Louis with his wedding suit in his carpet-bag. She took a fancy to see his wedding garments, and he gratified her. In the valise also was a pistol. This she carelessly handled, it was accidentally discharged, and she was killed instantly.

—A terrible wind, rain and thunder storm struck the city of St. Joseph, Mo., on the night of the 13th inst., and damaged buildings to the amount $10,000. The damage to orchards, vineyards and cornfields in the path of the tornado is incalculable. The storm came from the northwest and continued with unabated fury for more than an hour.

—Arkansas is a pleasant State to live in, because difference of opinion is tolerated there with such sweet temper and Christian resignation. James Harris, at Hempstead, in a recent conversation with a friend, said he thought Frank Barnes's plantation poorly cultivated. Barnes believed otherwise, and, to show the earnestness of his belief, armed himself with a double-barreled shot gun and revolver, sought out Harris, killed him at the first fire, and then riddled the corpse with bullets.

—We have frequently heard of men who had ill-luck in marriage; but Thomas Francis, at the State capital—if we may believe the Albany N. Y. papers—has been particularly unfortunate in that relation. His first wife killed herself 34 years ago; nine years after, his second spouse ran away from him, and died of destitution in Illinois; six years later his third consort was drowned. In 1858 his fourth helpmate was killed, and he, having been convicted of the murder, was sent to prison for life, but pardoned out. In another decade the fifth partner of his bosom mysteriously disappeared; and very recently the sixth wedded idol of his soul sought peace and oblivion by hanging herself to a bedpost. The accumulation of years and experience having made Francis a philosopher, he bears his connubial bereavements with fortitude and resignation.

—Gen. Sherman is particularly genial in speech making, and created a considerable sensation recently, in a little address to a college class at Georgetown, "I was pleased," said the General, "at hearing the valedictory delivered by Mr. Dixon. I was at St. Louis about the time he was born, and his father being a very dear friend of mine, and the young gentleman so small and weak that he was not expected to live long, I stood god-father to him. That was some years back. I won't tell the girls how many—let us call it several years. [Laughter.] I do not suppose the young man remembers it, but those who were there at the time will bear me out in saying that I did not assume much responsibility. [Laughter.] As it is, I am delighted to find him grown up well and strong, and enjoying the honor of delivering the valedictory for this class." The General then proceeded to give the graduates some good advice.

—Was the wine made by Jesus from water, at the wedding in Cana of Galilee, intoxicating? This question, substantially, was discussed lately in six successive meetings of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association of Philadelphia. The body was divided on the question, at the end as in the beginning of the discussion; but all united in the resolution "that, in view of the deplorable results, temporal and eternal, which in so many cases are clearly traceable to the custom of wine drinking, especially as part of a social entertainment; and in view also of the Divine precept that the strong bear the infirmities of the weak, not pleasing themselves, even as Christ also pleased not himself, this Association regards the entire disuse of wine, as well as other intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, by individuals or at social assemblies, as a duty which, under the Christian law of self-denial, is now due to suffering humanity."

—A Newbern, (N. C.,) paper contains the following remarkable story: "A man named Edward Brown, of Pitt county, who fled to the swamps during the late war to avoid the draft, has been lately discovered living a hermit life in a den and settlement of his own, in a dense thicket near the bank of the river. When first discovered, he fled to his hiding place, and upon being pursued he showed fight, but finally surrendered, and insisted upon refusing to go into the army. Upon being informed that the war was ended about six years ago, he concluded to abandon his hiding place and return to the old plantation, where he found many changes since the commencement of the rebellion. His only clothing was made from the skins of coons and other animals which he had captured during the time, having seen no one with whom to converse during about eight years. He has nearly lost the control of language, except a few profane words. His father and mother have both died during the past year."

—In March last a man named Owens was convicted in Doddridge county, Va., of having killed one Rogers; but circumstantial evidence alone convicted him. A prominent politician named James, with whom Rogers had a law suit, was suspected of complicity. Still, as Owens refused to implicate him he was not arrested. A few days ago Owens made a confession of the crime, and said that James agreed with him to kill Rogers for $75, but that unforeseen circumstances prevented his carrying out the programme at the time. Shortly after, Owens saw Rogers in the woods, and knowing that he would have to pass a lonely spot hurried to James' house and the two started to intercept the unlucky man; and when he came in sight James fired, followed by a shot from Owens, and Rogers fell dead. At the trial of Owens, James used his best endeavors to convict Owens of the crime, and succeeded, notwithstanding he promised that if he should be arrested he would stand by him, secure him counsel and support his family. James having heard that a warrant was out for his arrest, went into the woods on the 1st instant, shot himself in the eye, and died instantly.

—A report from North Platte on the 13th inst., says: The Indians drove off a few head of horses from the ranche about a mile south of the town. The cavalry started after the Indians and succeeded in capturing the horses, but the Indians escaped.

Constitutional Reform.

The following is the act of Assembly passed at the last session authorizing the people to express by vote, at the election in October, their wishes in regard to a convention to amend our State Constitution:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the question of calling a convention to amend the Constitution of this Commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted on in the following manner, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket, headed or endorsed with the word "State" and not otherwise; and the words used shall be "Constitutional Convention," and underneath 'for a convention' or 'against a convention," and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "Constitutional Convention," and containing on the inside the words "for a convention" or "against a convention," and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges, and votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

SEC. 2. That the election aforesaid shall be held and be subject to all the provisions of law which apply to general elections; the sheriffs of the several counties shall give notice of this act in their election proclamation for the present year, and the Governor shall cause all the returns of the said election as received by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be laid before the Legislature at its next annual election.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN W. GEARY.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C. July 14th, 1871.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I suppose there is no subject affecting the interests of the American people, on which there is a greater amount of misapprehension than in the Civil Service. In this, as in all matters having the slightest relation to party politics, a large margin must always be allowed for the misrepresentations of the opposition party. The outs always progress and the ins retrograde; it cannot fail, gradually, but to elevate the general character of the service, while the effect of making intelligence a condition of appointment upon the educational interests of the country, cannot but be salutary. Indeed, if we may judge by the prevailing anxiety for civil appointment, it must constitute a stimulus to mental culture of no mean value.

Space will not permit me, here, to speak of the systems pursued in the other departments but what has been said, serves to show that the question of civil service reform is receiving serious attention and practical treatment. CHIEL.

A Whole County without a Dram Shop.

CALDWELL, Ohio, July 5.—The first County Temperance mass meeting was held in Caldwell yesterday. People were present from every part of this and other counties. The orator of the day was John A. Fiester. He used in illustrating his speech, large, oil paintings representing the progress of the drunkard. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. "The Temperance men of Noble county congratulate themselves upon the unlooked for success of the Temperance reform within the last year, upon the healthy temperance sentiment pervading all parts of this county, upon the great success in shutting up and abating every whisky shop in this county within a year past and especially do they call attention to the fruits of this reform as seen in the county seat, where, one year ago, there were three liquor shops, and now not one is open."

2. "We recognize the success of the various agencies that have been employed in bringing about this result, and we would here and now insist upon the importance of the vital principle that this movement is pre-eminently a moral one, and it is to be best promoted by the free use of all moral agencies; and we would here recommend, among others, the following ways of advancing the Temperance Reform: The organization of township temperance societies in every county of every State; the education of the people by the lectures of wise men, the pulpit; and the newspaper press; the hearty co-operation of the officers of the law, and especially of prosecuting attorneys, in enforcing the laws both by civil and criminal actions against runsellers, and last and principally, the refusal of temperance men to cast their votes for candidates for office of any political party who are not staunch temperance men.

3. "In order to perfect the organization in our county a Central Committee of three is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be to provide for a thorough temperance campaign of every school district, including ministers of the Gospel of all denominations to lecture to their people on this Reform, and present the pledge for signature, and soliciting Common School and Sunday school teachers to present the pledge to their scholars.

4. "While pledging ourselves, and the temperance men of Noble county generally to not vote for or support any man of any party whose habits are intemperate, yet for the present we deem it our duty and expedient to labor for this cause within existing lines of party politics; having demonstrated to ourselves and the world the uselessness of any additional prohibitory legislation, in so far that in 12 months from the time we set about it, we have, by the blessing of God, without Prohibitory Laws, and by enforcing those laws we have, and by stirring up public sentiment, utterly, and without exception, abated every single grog shop in our county, we finding it only necessary to continue this Reform that other sections may be alike blessed, and that we, for all the future may provide against intemperance here."

At the close of the public meeting, a temperance business meeting was held of delegates from the various townships. Not a single arrest was made, nor was any person seen intoxicated during the entire day. One year ago there were twenty rum shops; to-day there is not one in this county. This results from one year's agitation in all parts of our county of temperance subjects, meetings being called on what is known as the Washingtonian plan, and by townships.—The President of the Noble County Temperance Society is the Rev. L. C. Rutter, the "Boy Preacher." Much of the success of the movement is due to his active exertions.

The Capitulation of New York.

From The New York Independent.

New York is no longer free! We let Germans celebrate their victories over the French. We let Frenchmen hold sanitary fairs. We let Fenian processions, which propose to make war on the innocent people of the neighboring provinces of a friendly power, defile through our streets. We protect such processions, with files of police. We welcome seditious Irishmen with the freedom of the city. On the great holiday of Fenianism we deck our public buildings with green flags. But when a few Orangemen, who were mobbed last year, ask to be protected in marching through the streets, our city authorities join the mob and solemnly forbid the procession! Mayor Hall makes lumpcombe speeches on the Fourth of July; but this is his understanding of American liberty.

For what is a procession but one way of expressing opinion? By the banners, by the airs played, by the numbers who march, men wish to make a demonstration in favor of certain principles. Now we do not like Orangeism. It is nearly as bad as Fenianism. But Orangeism has just the same right to make a demonstration that Fenianism has. Any denial of this right is a blow at freedom of speech. Only tyrants dare forbid such expressions. In the riots of 1863 the Government gained a victory over the mob. But in 1871 this same Irish Catholic mob, which hung negroes and killed babies and burned orphan asylums, had but to threaten. The city surrendered.

If we had a man! Mayor Hall might have called out the militia; he might have put a phalanx of liberty-loving Americans on one side the Orangemen, and a phalanx of liberty-loving Germans on the other side, with loaded muskets and bayonets glistening in the sun. He might have done this, and his name would have descended to future generations along with those of illustrious heroes. It would have been said that he saved the liberty of the city. But now, when he dies, the newspapers which make up history will hand him down to infamy by writing: "This was the cowardly Mayor who surrendered the liberties of his city on the 12th day of July, 1871."

COL. FISK'S STATEMENT.

His Encounter With the Mob Pitches In and is Pitched Into the Gutter—Flies to Long Branch in Disguise.

Col. James Fisk, Jr., gives the following account of his participancy in the trouble at New York on the 12th, and of his escape from the bloody scene to Long Branch:

I received an order from the Governor to stop all Orangemen from crossing the ferry from Jersey City. I came back to the Opera House and heard of the trouble. I put on my sword and coat and tried to get to the regiment. The fighting had commenced. I told Colonels Scott and Clark that the only way to save us was to pitch into them. I made my way to the regiment to give the order to fire. Braine had already given the order. The crowd came for me. I was set upon by the mob with stones and brick-bats and pitched into the gutter. When I got up my coat was all torn off and I found I was wounded. I limped into a house which was broken open and had been used for a hospital. I there got a big overcoat and hat, blackened my whiskers and otherwise disfigured myself, and doubled over a fence into the street, where I got a coach and drove to the Hoffman House, followed by the mob. I was afraid the mob would burn the Hoffman House, if I staid, so I got a coach and drove to Pavonia ferry, where I telegraphed for an engine and car to meet me at Sandy Hook. I hired a tug and arrived here at ten o'clock. I had to be carried to my room.

ORDINANCES
OF
Bridgewater Borough.

Ordinance No. 1.—On Obstructions of Streets and Side-walks.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, any person or persons owning or leaving lumber, boxes, coal, wood, stone, wagons or any other obstructions as aforesaid shall be permitted to impede the free passage of the streets, alleys, highways or side-walks in said borough, *for forty-eight hours after being duly notified* by the Chief Burgess and Constable of the same, and pay the sum of two ($2) dollars together with the costs of removal, and twenty per cent. added thereto to be collected before the Chief Burgess of said borough, and paid to the treasurer of said borough. All ordinances of this borough in conclistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 2.—On Riding and Driving.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, any person or persons riding, driving or racing their horse or horses at a faster speed than a moderate trot or at what shall be considered a safe speed through the streets or public highways of said borough—on conviction before the Burgess—shall forfeit and pay the penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar and fifty (0.50) cents or over five ($5) dollars and costs for each and every offense. One half of said fine to go to the person giving the information, and the half to the Treasurer for the use of the borough. All ordinances of this borough, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 3.—On Shows.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to exhibit shows or exhibitions of any kind, in said borough, without first obtaining a license from the Burgess, for which license he or they shall pay for all Circuses, menageries, &c., under canvass, the sum of ten ($10) dollars; for all plays or theatres, banks and jugglers the sum of five ($5) dollars; and for all individual exhibitions the sum of three ($3) dollars. If any person or persons shall exhibit any of the foregoing within said borough without first obtaining license, he or they shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty ($20) dollars, for the use of said borough for every such offense. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 4.—On Nuisances.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same. That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, all persons are forbidden to cast, break, deface, bedaub, destroy, injure, or in any way deface, the fences, trees, gates, windows, buildings or other property, or to tear down or deface handbills or public notices in this borough, and for the penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar and not more than five ($5) dollars "for use of this borough," said penalty to be imposed upon the person or persons charged with said offense or any of them on the conviction of the same before the Burgess. And on the failure of the person or persons so convicted to pay said penalty, the said Burgess shall commit him, or her or them to the Lock-up House for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 5.—On Riding & Driving on Side-Walks.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That any person or persons found riding or driving their horse or horses on any of the side-walks within the limits of this borough (except where it is necessary to load or unload wagons, &c.,) shall be subject to a fine of not less than one ($1) dollar nor more than five ($5) dollars. One-half of said fine to the use of the borough and the other half to the use of the informer. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 6.

WHEREAS, It often happens that carcasses of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, dogs, &c., are found in the streets and public highways or on vacant or neglected lots, and for which no one owner can be found. Therefore, *be it ordained and enacted by the Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, all wanton hallooing and yelling in the streets of this borough at night, the use of profane, indecent, or threatening and boisterous language, and all kinds of disorderly conduct whatever, annoying and injurious to the public within this borough, are prohibited under penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar, and not more than five ($5) dollars "for use of this borough" for each and every offense, the same to be imposed upon the person or persons charged with said offense or any of them, on his or her conviction before the Burgess of this borough and on failure of the person or persons so convicted to pay said penalty, the said Burgess shall commit him, her or them to the Lock-up House for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. All ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 7.—On Coal.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, each and every wagon, sled and carriage-bed in which bituminous or other coal may be brought into the borough shall be or have been branded by the measurer of coal (said measurer to be appointed by Council) in plain and conspicuous figures showing the number of bushels of coal (at per at Assembly) that each wagon, sled or carriage-bed contains when so branded or measured by the measurer of this borough, and shall be exempt from inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 8.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the passage of this ordinance, all persons are forbidden to cut, break, deface, bedaub, destroy, injure, or in any way deface, the fences, trees, gates, windows, buildings or other property, or to tear down or deface handbills or public notices in this borough, and for the penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar and not more than five ($5) dollars "for use of this borough," said penalty to be imposed upon the person or persons charged with said offense or any of them on the conviction of the same before the Burgess. And on the failure of the person or persons so convicted to pay said penalty, the said Burgess shall commit him, or her or them to the Lock-up House for any period not exceeding forty-eight hours. All ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 9.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, all wanton hallooing and yelling in the streets of this borough at night, the use of profane, indecent, or threatening and boisterous language, and all kinds of disorderly conduct whatever, annoying and injurious to the public within this borough, are prohibited under penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar, and not more than five ($5) dollars "for use of this borough" for each and every offense, the same to be imposed upon the person or persons charged with said offense or any of them, on his or her conviction before the Burgess of this borough and on failure of the person or persons so convicted to pay said penalty, the said Burgess shall commit him, her or them to the Lock-up House for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. All ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 10.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, the unlawful congregation of persons on the side-walks of this borough in the front of houses, stores, churches, places of public resort, or upon the streets to obstruct or annoyance of private citizens or the public, is forbidden under the penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar nor more than five ($5) dollars "for use of this borough," for each and every offense to be imposed upon conviction of the person or persons charged with the offense or any of them before the Burgess of the borough, and upon failure of the same person or persons so convicted to pay said penalty the Burgess shall commit said person or persons to the Lock-up House for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 11.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That all cases of drunkenness and fighting upon the streets of this borough or at public places or houses therein, are forbidden under penalty of not less than one ($1) dollar and not more than five ($5) dollars "for use of this borough," and every offense, the same to be imposed upon the person or persons convicted of the same before the Burgess of said borough. And on failure of the person or persons so convicted to pay said penalty, the said Burgess shall commit him, her or them to the Lock-up House for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 12.—On Dogs.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage and promulgation of this ordinance, that the owners or persons harboring dogs and bitches within the limits of this borough, shall be liable to a tax of one ($1) per head on each and every dog, and two ($2) dollars on each and every bitch, and on every additional bitch owned, kept or harbored in this borough the sum of four ($4) dollars.

SECTION 2. That the Assessor be required to assess the owners of said dogs and bitches in like manner as other property.

SECTION 3. That the Collector of borough taxes be and is hereby authorized to collect said tax on dogs and bitches in the same manner as is authorized by law for the collection of other taxes for the use of said borough. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 13.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the High Constable of this borough and such officers as the Burgess may appoint as night watch for the time, are authorized and required to arrest any person or persons who may violate any of the ordinances of this borough, and take said person or persons before the Burgess for a hearing, and it shall be the duty of the High Constable, officers and Police to execute such order or orders as said Burgess may make on said hearing in reference to said person or persons.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 14.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the width of all side-walks within the limits of this borough shall be one-sixth [1/6] part of the width of each street, lane or alley

June 29, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No 15.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That each yearly holder, tenant or resident within the limits of this borough, shall and they are hereby required to keep open and free from dirt or rubbish, the gutters and all fences in front of their respective residences or property, and any person or persons refusing or neglecting to comply with this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of one ($1) dollar for each offense. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

June 28, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 16.—On Shooting.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That all persons are prohibited from firing any fire-works, Chinese crackers or other fire works whatever within the limits of this borough under the penalty of one dollar ($1) dollar or more than five ($5) dollars. One-half to the use of the borough and the other half to the use of the informer. All ordinances of this borough inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

Ordinance No. 17.—On Swine.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Town Council of the borough of Bridgewater, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same.* That from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be unlawful for the owners of any swine to permit the same to run at large within the limits of the borough of Bridgewater, under the penalty of one ($1) dollar for each and every offense.

SECTION 2. That it shall be the duty of the High Constable, and he is hereby authorized and required without any special order or other warrant or authority than this ordinance, to seize and secure any such animals as may be found running at large within the limits of this borough, and sell the same within six days after such seizure, at public sale, after having given notice of time and place of sale by at least three advertisements put up in the most public places in the borough at least four days before the sale, and after making such sale said Constable shall deduct out of the proceeds thereof the amount of fine and penalty imposed by the first section of this ordinance, together with all costs, charges, and expenses attending the seizure, keeping and sale of said animals, and the balance, if any, he shall pay over to the owner or owners thereof upon demand made of him for the same; and the fine or penalty aforesaid shall in all cases be paid by the Constable to the Treasurer of the borough ten days after such sale. *Provided*, That if the owner or owners of such animals shall prior to said sale, pay the penalty imposed by the first section of this ordinance together with a full costs, charges and expenses attending the seizure, keeping and advertising of the same, then it shall be the duty of said Constable forthwith to deliver the same to the owners thereof.

SECTION 3. That the High Constable shall be entitled to receive for each and every hog seized and taken in pursuance of this ordinance the sum of fifty cents, and for advertising and selling the same, the additional sum of seventy-five cents.

July 3, 1871. ROBERT GILMORE, *Burgess.*
A. S. HARVEY, *Sec'y.*

New Advertisements.

Notice to Carpenters & Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received up until the 1st of August next, to repair the Big Beaver Bridge, at or near the mouth of Wolf's Lane. A knowledge of the work to be done, can be had on application at the Toll-House in Bridgewater.

JAMES ALLISON.
[july19:3w.] *Treasurer*

PITTS. Daily *Commercial* copy three times and send bill to this office.

BEAVER LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE NEXT SESSION will open SEPTEMBER 13th, 1871, and will be continued for *five* months.

I have concluded to have *two* sessions in the year, of five months each, instead of three of three months each, as heretofore.

Many of our best schools are returning to this division of time, and with decided advantage to the pupil. It saves nearly a month of time now lost in vacations and arranging of classes, and gives time to complete in one session many studies now interrupted by the three-term arrangement. The cost is the same—a pupil now paying $30, a session for three sessions, will pay $15, a session for two sessions.

A full corps of experienced teachers will be employed, and our aim will be to secure thoroughness in every branch of study. Pupils in music will be received who do not enter as pupils in other branches, and we hope for even more than our usual success in this department during the coming year.

As the Academy has been closed, I will arrange for the accommodation of all boys and young men preparing for business or for College. As we give a choice of studies to those not intending to graduate, teachers, and those intending to teach, can select the branches *specially* needed for their work.

For Catalogue, or Circular, send to
[jy12-4w] A. McLEAN, *Prin.*
Beaver, July 19, 1871.—1f

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Alexander Brown, deceased, late of Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected; and all persons having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement to
[jy19,6t*] J. BOYD BROWN, *Adm'r.*

Orphans' Court Sale.

TWO TRACTS OF VALUABLE LAND IN MOON TOWNSHIP. By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Henry Baker, dec'd., will expose to public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, August 26,

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, Pa., July 19th, 1871.

Circulation Thirteen Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines.	$3 00	$5 00	$5 00	$7 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	8 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	8 00	12 00	9 00	12 00	18 00
4 squares, do	10 00	15 00	10 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,....	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	40 00
1 column,....	20 00	30 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3 00

special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

GEO. P. ROWELL, 40 Park Row, N. York, and

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, are the sole agents for The Beaver Argus in that city, and are authorized to contract for inserting advertisements for us at our lowest cash rates. Advertisers in that city are requested to leave their favors with either of the above houses.

TIME TABLE.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Trains going East leave Beaver Station as follows: Morning Accom'n 8.32; Mail, 9.47 p. m.; Evening Fast Line, 9.37.

Trains going West leave Beaver Station as follows: Mail, 7.40 a. m.; Accommodation and Express, (through to Bellair,) 6.15 p. m.

Erie, Pa. W. & C. R. R.—Trains going East leave Rochester Station (at end of bridge) as follows: Beaver Falls accom. 8.08 a.m.; Enon accom. 7.10 a. m.; New Castle accom. 5.30 a. m.; B. Falls accom. 12.10 p. m.;

Trains going West leave Rochester Station, (at end of bridge) as follows: B. F. accom. 10 a. m.; Enon accom. 5.15 p. m.; Erie night express 5.45 p. m.; B. F. accom. 7.27 p.m.

Trains going East from Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: B. F. Accom. 8.35 a.m.; Enon Accom. 7.15 a. m.; New Castle accom. 8.40 a. m.; Chicago exp. 10.55 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 12.15 p. m.; Chicago Mail 3.25 p. m; Erie exp. 4 10 p. m; Chicago exp. 6.02 p. m; Erie mail 9.55 p. m.

Trains going West, leave Rochester (Upper) Depot as follows: Chicago mail 8.15 a. m.; Erie exp. 8.25 a. m; Beaver Falls accom. 9.35 a. m.; Chicago exp. 11.30 a. m.; Chicago exp. 3.55 p. m; New Castle accom. 4.30 p. m.; Erie exp. 5.43 p. m; Beaver Falls accom. 7.35.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending July 15th, 1871:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
July 9	79 deg.	86 deg.	74 deg
" 10	73 deg.	85 deg.	75 deg
" 11	74 deg.	73 deg.	73 deg
" 12	74 deg.	84 deg.	75 deg
" 13	75 deg.	85 deg.	75 deg
" 14	74 deg.	83 deg.	73 deg
" 15	72 deg.	77 deg.	72 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the ARGUS to-day:

Notice to Bridge Builders—Jas. Allison.
Horough Ordinances—Bridgewater.
Beaver Ladies' Seminary—Dr. McLean.
Administrator's Notice—J. B. Brown.
Orphans' Court Sale—Daniel Figley.
Constitutional Amend't—Sec'y Com'th.
Bakery, &c., for sale—Daniel Miller.
Dividend—Nat'l Bank of Beaver County
Ferry Notice—S. McDonald.
Special Notices—Normal School, Erie Co
Special Notices—S. & J. Snellenburg.
Special Notices—M. Schiff.
Special Notice—Drs. Oldshue.

Hot, Hotter, Hottest!—The weather during the latter part of last week was decidedly warm. The thermometer ranged from one to five shirt collars per afternoon.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—We sell none but triple plate. Send for drawings and prices. Goods sent C. O. D. if desired. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jy7ly

We often see little boys catch on behind vehicles of all descriptions going along our streets. This is decidedly a dangerous practice, and parents should put a stop to it before they have a surgeon or an undertaker to employ.

WALTHAM WATCHES.—Being Agents for the sale of these Watches in the City of Pittsburgh, we are confident of our ability to please in styles and prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jy7-ly

Lost.—On the 12th of June, between Beaver and Rochester, a subscription book containing the names of subscribers to the building of St. Paul's Church in Ohio township. Any person finding it will confer a favor by leaving it at THE ARGUS office.

GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.—Something new and novel. Be sure and read the advertisement in our paper headed, "Greatest Invention of the Age." We believe the Golden Fountain Pen is unsurpassed. A good pen is a necessity to every man, woman and child. Agents, here is a chance to make money in introducing a good and saleable article. jan26;1y

An Explosion of Coal Oil.—Miss Letitia Curry, a young lady, daughter of W. E. Curry, esq., of Darlington, this county, attempted to kindle a fire on the 10th inst. by pouring coal oil on it from a can, when an explosion took place and she was enveloped in flames. After suffering excruciating agony she died the next day.

THE latest and best styles of Jewelry, in all its various branches, to be found at *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jy7;ly

The secret of having eggs all winter may be found in the knowledge that a pullet, hatched early in the spring, commences to lay at the approach of winter; and those hatched late in the summer begin to lay late in the ensuing spring. By preserving a certain proportion of these respective broods winter eggs may be secured, and the highest market prices obtained.

STERLING SILVER.—Sterling Silver, Table Ware, and presentation pieces. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93, Market street, Pittsburgh. jy7;ly

A Brace of Plucky Editors.—"Two Memphis editors have been calling each other a lot of things, and now both of them have their meals brought to them in the sanctum, for fear if they go out to lunch they may meet each other. When they are obliged to go out for a drink they are disguised so that no one will know them."

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—American Clocks a full stock; newest styles; lowest prices. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jy7-ly

On Thursday night last, Horace Greeley, delivered a Lecture in Greenville Mercer county, to a crowded house. It is said to have been replete with original ideas clothed with chaste and appropriate language, but he failed to excite any enthusiasm from his dry and uninteresting delivery. He was serenaded, and in response to the compliment, expressed his surprise at the rapid development of the Shenango Valley, which he said surpassed his most sanguine dream. He attributed it to the protective policy of the Government.

We invite our friends to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Orders carefully and promptly filled. *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jy7;ly

Township Clerks.—By a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, Township Clerks within sixty days after the annual election are required to make out and publish a full and complete statement of the financial condition of each township under a penalty of $50. Remarking upon which the Lawrence *Journal* says that "there are townships in this, as there doubtless are in other counties, of whose financial affairs nothing whatever is known, and of which but little could be learned from the records kept in the past; this is a source of great dissatisfaction among the people, and a burning shame to the officers. Let the new law be enforced. This secret management of the affairs, both of public and private corporations—concealing the details from the masses who are peculiarly interested—is one of the gross sins of these times."

WATCHES, WATCHES.—The most complete line in the city of Pittsburgh, and all the necessary attachments to be had of *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market St. Pittsburgh. jy7;ly

Camp Meeting in Raccoon Township.—Our Methodist friends on the south side of the river, will commence a camp meeting in Raccoon township, this county, on the 17th of August. It will be held at the same place where a similar meeting was held last year. The services will be under the control of Rev. I. H. Baker of the Phillipsburg Circuit.

Right, go Ahead.—We see it stated that letters from persons in the country in reply to counterfeit money circulars, will be opened at the New York city post-office, and returned to the office from which they were originally sent, to be there posted up in a conspicuous place, so all may know who is willing to deal in spurious money.

Trouble in Beaver Falls.

On the next day, or two after the 4th, four parties—Charley Klein and Jake Young (from Birmingham), Jake Black (from Pittsburgh, "we believe,") and Joe Dewhirst—got into a difficulty in the Restaurant of John Leffert, in Beaver Falls. What the cause of the misunderstanding was we are not informed. Mr. Leffert was in the cellar at the time, and, hearing the difficulty, came up to his eating house and induced the parties to go out, which they did, and then fought it out pretty briskly on the pavement. After they had separated, they were arrested, taken before Squire Taylor, and fined $5 each and $2.50 each for cost.

Dewhirst, it seems, was "short" at the time, and his fine and costs were paid by Mr. Leffert.

Subsequently, Squire Taylor, it is said, had Leffert arrested for selling liquor to Dewhirst, as "a person of intemperate habits." Mrs. Dewhirst appeared and made oath that her husband was not a man of intemperate habits, but steady and industrious.

It appears that the arrest of Leffert was made without any person having made an information against him—the name of James Burk being signed to it, as Burk alleges, without any authority from him. The case, we understand, will be investigated.—*Beaver County Press.*

Put the nicest and latest novelties in Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the lowest prices, go to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, 93 Market street, Pittsburgh. jy7;ly

This District's Collections.

The monthly lists of assessments turned over by the Assessor to the Collector of the 24th District of Pennsylvania for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, amounted to the following sums:

March List, 1871	$4,143 98
April "	6,464 55
May "	4,038 55
Total for quarter	$14,646 98

The collections in the District for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, from all sources, were $54,015.38. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, the collections were $409,102.23. The total collections made by C. M. Merrick, esq., as Collector of the District, from the date of entry on the duties of his office—May 1, 1869, to June 30, 1871, a period of 25 months—have been $961,045.71.

WATCH REPAIRING.—If your watch is out of order, send it to *John Stevenson's Sons & Co.*, Pittsburgh. It will be repaired and returned free of express charges. All work warranted. jy7;ly

The Allegheny Valley Railroad.

—We are indebted to J. Morton Hall for the Twentieth Annual Report of the President and Managers of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. From it we learn that the gross earnings of the road for the year ending January 31st, 1871, amounted to $1,705,033.38. The expenses of operation during same time were $873,082.01, leaving a balance in favor of the stockholders of $831,951.37. We are glad to see so encouraging an exhibit for the past year, and have no doubt but that subsequent reports will show similar good management on the part of its officers.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, on and after May 6th, and until the 1st of September, the County Commissioners will meet at their office in the Borough of Beaver, only, on Saturday of each week. [ma3;tf] JOHN M'GOUN, *Clerk.*

A Clergyman Hits and Makes Nothing out of it.

—Slightly sarcastic was the clergyman, who ministers to a congregation not over a thousand miles from here who paused and addressed a man coming into church after the sermon had begun, with the remark:

"Glad to see you sir; come in; always glad to see those here late who can't come early." And decidedly self-possessed was the man thus addressed in the presence of an astonished congregation, as he responded:

"Thank you; would you favor me with the text?"

M. SCHIFF is so busy, this week, enlarging his buildings for an enlarged fall stock, that he has no time for writing a notice. Nevertheless, he will find time to offer you more bargains than you can get them elsewhere. The reason of this is that he is wanting to get ready for his fall trade. Call at his store, Broadway, New Brighton.

Any one who will take the pains may always have good cistern water. Let the cistern be so constructed as that it will hold water to the top, if necessary; cover it so no sweepings or washings can enter, and provide good ventil action. If a pump be used, the suction-pipe should not go lower than within 18 inches of the bottom. The connection between the conductor and the cistern should be so adjusted as to prevent any water entering until the soot and dirt has been washed from the roof. This rule, if strictly followed,—with of course a good filter of charcoal and gravel—will secure good and wholesome water.

WILL DO WELL.—S. & J. Snellenburg are making preparations to visit the East in August, and are therefore offering extra inducements to their patrons. Their intentions are to make up their stock for fall in their own shop.

A Room for the Use of the County School Superintendent.

—The County Commissioners received notice some time ago that a law was passed last winter requiring them to provide a room at the county seat for the use of the Superintendent of public schools. To carry the provisions of the act into effect, a room has been taken charge of on the second floor of the Court House, and fitted up for the use of that officer. As we have not seen the law here referred to we are unable to say whether it is a general one, or a special one for this county.

THE WORLD MOVES, and so do the public. Money changes hands. Large sums are daily invested, of which S. & J. Snellenburg get a good share for their neat fitting, low-priced Clothing. The public appreciate energy. S. & J. Snellenburg live up to the times, and hence their success.

Friction Matches.—The friction matches now in use are as common as nails, but probably a very small proportion of those who use them understand the principal on which they operate. It is in fact a very simple affair. The tip of the match is a combination of sulphur and phosphorus. The phosphorus ignites at a heat of 120 degrees, which a slight friction will produce, and this in turn ignites the sulphur, which requires 450 or 500 degrees. The flame of the sulphur sets fire to the pine wood of which the match is composed, and which ignites at about 600 degrees. The combination is necessary because the phosphorus alone would not kindle the match, while the sulphur alone would not ignite with the ordinary friction.

A Little Costly.

—A Philadelphia young lady appeared at the ball at Cape May, on the Fourth of July, in a dress made entirely of white lace, which was purchased in Brussels at a cost of about $7,000. It is kept in an air-tight case, and the sunlight is never allowed to fall upon it. But won't she make things lively if she happens to marry a young man whose income is about $1,000 per year?

NOTHING NEW.—That the cheapest place to get your Clothing made is at the established house of S. & S. Snellenburg, Broadway, New Brighton, Pa.

Fire.

—The barn and grain house of Mr. Samuel Mitchell, in Pulaski tp., Lawrence county, was burned, with their contents on the night of July 1st, at about nine o'clock. A freight train on the E. & P. R. R., was passing at the time of the fire, and there being no one near to render assistance the conductor, Mr. Charles M'Cabe, stopped the train, and the whole force went to the house, which was discovered to be on fire also, and finding the family asleep awaked them, carried out the furniture and by hard work carrying and throwing water on the flames the house was saved. Mr. Mitchell's loss was heavy; partially covered by insurance with Dr. Veach's agency in this city. Mr. M. desires us to express his and his family's thanks to the conductor and his men for their efforts in saving his property, and very probably the lives of the several members of his family.—*Gazette and Democrat.*

Mercer County Items.

—An excursion to Conneaut Lake is contemplated this week.—The oats and corn crop are promising.—Blackberries are abundant.—Horse thieves are committing depredations by running off horses.—A severe storm occurred on Sunday evening of week before last, uprooting trees and destroying fences.—A new planing machine is to be started at Oakland.—The Court have fixed the value of cows' tails, when bitten off by dogs at three for ten dollars, cheap enough in fly time.—The frog-fishers of Pittsburgh are in the vicinity of Greenville, plying their vocation; they shipped $80.00 worth to Pittsburgh.—The money drawer of a bakery belonging to a widow in Mercer was robbed of $5, while the family was at tea.—On Wednesday last, a little daughter of T. S. Irwin, of Findley tp., was accidently shot by her twin brother who was playing with a revolver.

She Wanted to go to the Seaside, and Willgo.

—In a marble front dwelling on one of the most fashionable throughfares a few miles from Dayton, Ohio, a most foul murder was committed last week. A beautiful woman, the wife of a prominent business man of that city, about four months ago became the mother of a healthy and good looking child. The advent of that child was not an event particularly desired, because the mother had intended to visit the seaside this summer, and it would never do to carry a nursing baby to a fashionable resort, nor, having come, would it be just the thing to compress its windpipe or smother the little thing under a feather bed. It would be dreadfully unfashionable, you know, to have such things on one's conscience, and doctors are injurious, and the law no respecter of persons. The little thing lived four months—an unwelcome and unloved visitor. Last week it died—was murdered. This is how it was done: A great, raw-boned, ignorant girl was appointed its nurse. It was taken out into the cold, given all sorts of improper food, shaken up like a dice-box; was taken sick and died. Family in terrible affliction. Splendid burial. Tears.—Prayers. "Earth to earth, dust to dust." Funeral baked meats. Nurse discharged. Tears dried, and so forth. The interesting mother looks splendid in her subdued mourning, and is packing her trunks for a journey to the seaboard on Thursday next. This is only one of many fashionable murders.

A Big Snake Killed by a Boy ten Years Old.

—One day a couple of weeks ago, Willie, a son of Mr. Wash Shrodes of Moon township, this county, while driving home the cows, a large black snake jumped from a tree and took after him. He had a small dog with him at the time, who began to worry the snake. This gave the boy an opportunity to seize a club with which he finally killed his assailant. After he dispatched the reptile he tied a piece of hickory bark around its neck and dragged it to his home as an evidence of his prowess. The snake measured six feet and four inches in length, and was heavy in proportion. For a boy of only ten years of age to combat with and kill a reptile of that size, shows an amount of courage and pluck not usually found in one so young. About two years ago a snake of about the same size as the one here referred to, sprang from the same tree and chased a younger child of Mr. Shrodes for a considerable distance. The child fortunately got away without suffering anything but great fright. It is supposed that his snakeship of two years ago, and the one dispatched a few days since were the same. The tree in which it seemed to have its home was a large chestnut with the top broken off.

Many persons have difficulty in keeping their canary birds in good health. One who is experienced in their care says: Place the cage so that no draft of air can strike the bird; give nothing to healthy birds but canary and rape-seed, mixed with water, cuttlefish bone and gravel on the floor of the cage; also, a little water for bathing; the room should not be overheated; when moulting (shedding feathers) avoid drafts of air; give plenty of rape-seed, slightly moistened; a little hard-boiled egg and cracker is excellent; by observing these simple directions, birds may be kept in fine condition for years. Bad seed kills most of the birds that die; to which might have been added, that canary-birds are not only very fond of but benefited by having often a leaf of cabbage, pieces of apple, or other green food, which serves to keep down the tendency to fever and prevent constipation. Our birds usually bathe each day as regularly as any one washes the face, and with apparent benefit, too. When birds are sick, and inclined not to eat well, remove all the food for a day, and then only give soaked bread, from which most of the moisture has been squeezed.

Cows that are Worth Owning.

—The Norwalk (Ohio) *Reflector* has the following: Mr. S. Sparks of Berlin, has a cow that yielded from June 15th an average of *sixty* pounds of milk per day. This would be considered something remarkable; but Mr. J. M. Campbell, of Greenfield, is possessed of a cow that detaches the dilapidated linen from the shrubbery. He kept account of her yield of milk and butter for four weeks—twenty-eight days—and has handed in the following figures as the result: first week, 406 pounds; second week, 432; third week, 433; fourth week, 436; total, 1,707 pounds. The most given in one day, 65 pounds; the amount of butter made during the same twenty-eight days—saying nothing of the milk, cream and butter used in the family—60 pounds. The cow is a Durham, and had nothing but grass for feed, nor was she stopped during the twenty-eight days.

Important to Owners of Unpatented Lands.

—At a meeting of the Board of Property, held a few days since in Harrisburg, says the *State Journal*, to take into consideration the recent action of the Legislature vesting the power to bring suits in cases where liens have been entered against unpatented lands in the Board of Property, the Surveyor General was instructed to furnish the necessary data to the Attorney General for cases to be proceeded against by him after the 1st of December, 1871. In view of this very significant action on the part of all parties persons having unpatented lands to take immediate steps to liquidate the liens entered against them and to procure patents thereon, as after the time designated the Attorney General will be prepared to bring suits in cases in which the arrearages have not been paid.

For the Beaver Argus.

IN MEMORY OF LEWIS RENO,

DIED JULY 15th, 1870, AGED 79.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

One year—dear Father since the King eternal
Signed the glad passport of thy soul's release;
One year of Heaven, with tired feet worn and weary,
Made beautiful upon the Hill of Peace.

Here by thy grave the still and moonbeams falling
Athwart the marble o'er thy place of rest,
Old tender memories of the past recalling—
Stir the deep founts of feeling in my breast.

One year since in that stilly summer even,
When shadowy twilight fell upon the land,
Our awe-hushed spirits heard the marshed dipping
Of oars that bore thee to the eternal strand.

One year since in the fading summer sunset,
We heard the clods upon thy coffin fall,
With scarcely faith to raise our hearts to Heaven,
And feel and know our God was over all.

Gone! gone forever from thy lonely dwelling,
Where the old orchard-trees their shadows throw,
And still the everlasting stars are shining,
And still the changing seasons come and go.

Sacred, thrice sacred words of farewell spoken
Dear dying lips repeated o'er and o'er,
Ye linger still life's blessed benediction
Till hand clasps hand upon the silent shore.

One year, dear Father since the King eternal
Signed the glad passport of thy soul's release;
One year of Heaven, thy tired feet, worn and weary,
Made beautiful upon the Hills of Peace.

LYDIA M. RENO.

Rochester, Pa. July, 1871.

Adjourned Court.—The following is a list of business transacted at the Adjourned Court held at the Court House, in Beaver, on Wednesday, July 12:

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Commonwealth *vs.* Herman Asmus; convicted of selling liquor to men of known intemperate habits; sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the county jail.

Com. *vs.* William M. White; indicted for procuring an abortion on the person of Jane Scott; motion for change of venue; refused and ordered to renew his recognizance to appear at the September sessions for trial; recognizance renewed.

Com. *vs.* E. Evans; surety of the peace; discharged on his recognizance to appear at the September sessions.

Com. *vs.* George White; indicted for assault; insane; sent to Dixmont.

Report of viewers appointed to view a road in Bridgewater and Beaver, exceptions to the report of the viewers; argued and held over.

Exceptions to the report of viewers to assess damages on a road in New Brighton; continued.

ORPHANS' COURT.

Susan A. Wade, *et al.*, Legatee under the will of Eliza A. Barber, dec'd., *vs.* George S. Barber, Executor of the estate of Thos. A. Barber, dec'd., case stated for the opinion of the Court, July 12, 1871; argued.

COMMON PLEAS.

Magdalen Brundeberger *vs.* Phillip Brundeberger; libel for divorce; petition to Court to order husband to pay $200 for expenses of wife; Court ordered him to pay $50.

Johnson *vs.* Reno; motion for new trial; argued and new trial granted.

Matthew Donnell *vs.* Jacob Jones; rule to show cause why judgment should not be taken for want of sufficient affidavit of defense. Continued.

Jas. Hutchinson as R. P. Gordon, ex cepibus *vs.* Andrew Reporter; (Argued) report confirmed.

Rush Bennett *vs.* School Directors of North Sewickley tp.; rule to show cause why an alleged illegal levy should not issue; continued.

John Hunter *vs.* A. J. Gunning; exceptions to defendant's bill of costs; by agreement exceptions overruled.

Magdalena Snyder *vs.* Augustus Snyder; libel for divorce; decree granted.

Margaret Dick *vs.* John Dick; libel for divorce; divorce granted.

Cancer Remedy.

—Dr. Bliss, of Washington, (says the "Newburyport *Herald*,) thinks he has discovered a remedy for cancer, and if it should prove true, the fact will be a relief to many afflicted with the terrible disease. The remedy is the wood of a tree called "Cundurango," found in the southern provinces of Equador. The story is that an Indian laborer had suffered terribly from cancer in the stomach, and his wife wishing to relieve him of his misery, determined to prepare for him a decoction of the fruit of the Cundurango, which is said to be a powerful poison. But she was unable to procure the fruit, and as the next best step she administered a decoction of the wood of the tree, which instead of sending her husband to the happy hunting grounds, as she expected, very much relieved his pain, and several repetitions of the dose at last cured him. This became public, and at last came to the ears of Dr. Bliss. The story sounds very much like those in the quack medicine advertisements, but it comes from a more respectable source. Dr. Bliss has sent to Equador to procure a quantity of the wood for his further use and experiment. The Department of State had previously received eleven pounds, which had been given out for analysis and trial, the analysis showing nothing to account for the alleged curative properties. If it is a humbug, the advertising dodge of ringing in the State Department is a most ingenious one, and if it be a genuine discovery it will be a great blessing.

Since writing the above we have been favored with the following letter received by a gentleman in this city:

"WASHINGTON, May 30, 1871.

Yours of the 27th, making enquiries relative to the South American remedy for cancer, is received. In reply I would state that it was first sent to the State Department by the government of Equador, with a detailed statement from eminent physicians of a number of cancer cases cured by it. A quantity was placed in my hands for experiments and trial, by my friend the Hon. Mr. Flores, Minister from Equador to the United States, and I first gave it to Mrs. Matthews, mother of Vice-President Colfax. It was a typical case of hard cancer in its last stage. She has now been taking the remedy twenty days, and has rapidly improved, until she finds herself quite recovered, all typical symptoms of the blood poison subdued. Other cases as severe and well marked are now under treatment and promptly progressing to recovery. The limited quantity on hand has precluded the possibility of instituting a more extensive series of experiments, but enough has been developed by the use to assure us that it is one of the most potent alteratives ever in the hands of the profession, and that it possesses specific influence on the poison of cancer and the blood disease. As it was not an article of commerce, and but little known, a special messenger has been sent to South America, and a liberal invoice will be here by the 1st of July, when the public and the profession can have a supply with ample directions for use."

The writer says: "I am convinced that the Cundurango is a reliable specific in cancer scrofula of the blood."

Below we publish a letter from Vice-President Colfax to a gentleman residing in Baltimore, touching the case of his mother. The letter was written a few days ago.—*Ed. Argus.*

"I am glad to be able to tell you that mother is really on the high road apparently to a perfect cure, although she has only taken quarter doses of cundurango, in consequence of its scarcity. When we left Washington in April, her case was absolutely hopeless, the cancer growing fearfully and angrily. Now the tumor is three-fourths gone and apparently diminishing; the pain is almost gone, and every symptom favorable. Since the first fortnight she has had only quarter doses, and now has none. She is more like herself than she has been for years. How it cures or affects the cancer I cannot imagine. I know how incredulous many doctors are about it, and I would be too if I had not seen its results. It seems to depurate from the blood whatever it is that causes cancer, and I don't know what that is any more than I know why Peruvian bark cures ague. You can tell your friends, however, when they obtain it that they will notice on the fourth day an improvement, and by the ninth day they will see themselves that the cancer is going away; that is, if it acts with them as with cases I have seen. We are looking for its arrival, and glad that Dr. Bliss sent his partner to that distant region for it. I have most pitious appeals for it from friends, offering hundreds for it if it will only stop the growth of this terrible disease, but I have not an iota, and guess all in the United States is now used up."

Sent to Beaver County.

—The Post Office Department at Washington has ordered that the Post Offices in Beaver Falls and Rochester, this county, shall be constituted Money Order Offices, on and after July 31, '71. Mills A. Townsend is the P. M. at Beaver Falls, and T. M. Taylor, at Rochester. This order of the Post Office Department, we have no doubt, will prove very advantageous to the people of the towns referred to.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Ferry Company, will take place on next Thursday, (July 20th,) at 4 o'clock, p. m. See advertisement in another column.

BACKBONE.

When you see a fellow mortal
Without fixed and fearless views,
Hanging on the skirts of others,
Walking in their cast-off shoes,
Bowing low to wealth or favor,
With abject, uncovered head,
Ready to retrace or waver,
Willing to be drove or led;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

When you see a theologian,
Hugging close some ugly creed,
Fearing to reject or question
Dogmas which his priest may read,
Holding back all noble feeling,
Choking down each manly view,
Caring more for forms and symbols
Than to know the Good and True;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

When you see a politician
Crawling through contracted holes,
Begging for some fat position,
In the ring or at the polls,
With no sterling manhood in him,
Nothing stable, broad or sound,
Destitute of pluck or ballast,
Dodge-aided all around;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

When you see a man of talent,
Talking through contracted holes,
Begging for some fat position,
In the ring or at the polls,
With no sterling manhood in him,
Nothing stable, broad or sound,
Destitute of pluck or ballast,
Dodge-aided all around;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

A modest song plainly told—
The text is worth a mine of gold;
For many men most sadly lack
A noble stiffness in the back.

Grand Rapids Eagle.

Dr. Oldshue, of 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, has a very large practice throughout Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. He treats his patients on the Urino-Pathological system, and his success has become remarkable. Many patients from this section have been beneficially treated by the doctor. He, or rather they—for he is now in partnership with his son—are Alopathic as well as Urino-Pathologists, and it cannot, therefore be truthfully said of them that they are quacks; in fact, their very extensive and successful practice among the most learned and intelligent classes of community, give a negation to any such calumny. We have been acquainted with the elder Dr. Oldshue for over twenty-five years, and have watched his career with interest—his close study, indefatigable industry, remarkable courtesy, and eventual triumph as a medical practitioner.

For the Beaver Argus.

The Legislative Conferees from the district composed of the counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler, met in Convention at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the 14th day of July, 1871. Members present: David M. Boyd, esq., Capt. J. K. Billingsley and Hon. J. K. Vankirk of Washington county; W. S. Waldron, J. B. Clark and James T. McJunkin, esqs., of Butler county; and Capt. James Darragh, Capt. John Boyle and W. S. Shallenberger, of Beaver county.

On motion, Hon. H. J. Vankirk, of Washington, was elected President, and W. S. Shallenberger, of Beaver, Sec'y.

The following preamble and resolution were presented and, on motion, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The official conduct of the Republican nominees this day presented, as members of the last House of Representatives, has been officially indorsed by a renomination from their respective counties, therefore

Resolved, That Hon. W. C. Shurlock, of Beaver Co.; Capt. G. W. Fleger, of Butler county; Hon. D. M. Leatherman and Hon. W. A. Mickey, of Washington county, be declared the nominees of the Republican party, for the House of Representatives, for the District composed of the counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler, to be voted for at the general election in October next.

On motion, Messrs. D. M. Boyd and J. B. Clark were appointed a committee to notify the candidates of their nomination.

On motion, adjourned.

H. J. VANKIRK, *Pres't.*
W. S. SHALLENBERGER, *Sec'y.*

Ministerial Association.—"Iron sharpeneth iron, so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend." In pursuance of a call recently published, a number of ministers convened in the Presbyterian Church in Bridgewater, and proceeded to organize a Ministerial Association. Rev. D. H. A. McLean was called to the chair and Rev. John H. Aughey chosen secretary. After prayer by Rev. J. M. Smith, the Chairman stated the object of the meeting, when upon motion it was resolved that we do organize a Ministerial Association to membership in which all ministers in Beaver county shall be eligible.

Rev. James M. Shields, of Beaver, Rev. Joseph Hollingshead, of Bridgewater, and Rev. John H. Aughey, of Rochester, were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association, to be submitted at the next regular meeting for adoption.

The subject chosen for consideration at the next meeting is, "Do the times require a radical change in the education of the subject. On motion all ministers of the gospel residing in Beaver county were cordially invited to become members of the association. On motion of Rev. J. Murray, the association adjourned to meet at Dr. McLean's Ladies' Seminary, on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock, p. m. The hour of meeting after the above date to be changed to suit brethren from a distance. The secretary was ordered to furnish a transcript of the minutes of the present session of the association for publication in the Beaver county papers. Beaver county papers will confer a favor by copying the above report.

D. H. A. MCLEAN, *Ch'n.*
JOHN H. AUGHEY, *Sec'y.*

For the Beaver Argus.

Enjoy Life.—A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasures, a little longer hurrying and worrying through the world, some hasty greetings, and abrupt farewells, and our play is ended, and we are hailed away from earth to appear before our maker. What use then is it for us to be ungrateful and selfish. Let us make life happy and pleasant by every means we can. If some one jostles you a little more roughly than you would like, laugh it off; it will be of no use to retaliate; only confusion and unpleasantness will arise therefrom. If you endeavor to make the best of the treatment you have to contend with, you will be the happier. Again I say enjoy life, and if you wish to do so make others happy. You have opportunities of doing this every day. A smile, a good hearty shake of the hand are things which we all can give. Give them then. We have been the instruments of doing good often; and have made many hearts leap for joy.

J. H. C.

Smith's Ferry, Pa., July 15, 1871.

Camp Meeting Grounds.

—As many persons in this county are in the habit of attending the Lostdale or Mount Sewickley Camp meeting from year to year, we republish the following truthful and after July 31, '71. Mills A. Townsend is the P. M. at Beaver Falls, and T. M. Taylor, at Rochester. This order of the Post Office Department, we have no doubt, will prove very advantageous to the people of the towns referred to.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the Phillipsburg and Rochester Ferry Company, will take place on next Thursday, (July 20th,) at 4 o'clock, p. m. See advertisement in another column.

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Bowing low to wealth or favor,
With abject, uncovered head,
Ready to retrace or waver,
Willing to be drove or led;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

When you see a theologian,
Hugging close some ugly creed,
Fearing to reject or question
Dogmas which his priest may read,
Holding back all noble feeling,
Choking down each manly view,
Caring more for forms and symbols
Than to know the Good and True;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

When you see a politician
Crawling through contracted holes,
Begging for some fat position,
In the ring or at the polls,
With no sterling manhood in him,
Nothing stable, broad or sound,
Destitute of pluck or ballast,
Dodge-aided all around;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

When you see a man of talent,
Talking through contracted holes,
Begging for some fat position,
In the ring or at the polls,
With no sterling manhood in him,
Nothing stable, broad or sound,
Destitute of pluck or ballast,
Dodge-aided all around;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

The Managers will erect two large boarding tents, two stories high, with shingle roofs, kitchen, cellar, &c., having tables in each to seat nearly 100 persons, with sleeping accommodations for a large number.

ONE term at a good school is of more value than two terms at a poor school. For good instruction go to the State Normal School. Address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

By Order of the State Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools. The examination of the Phillipsburg School takes place on Friday 21st inst.

A Mercantile Arrangement has been effected among the several proprietors of that class of the business community of Beaver, whereby their respective stores and shops are, hereafter, to be closed every day at 8 o'clock, p. m., except Saturday evening, when they will remain open one hour longer. This is a wholesome arrangement, and it is hoped it will be faithfully adhered to.

For the Beaver Argus.

MR. EDITOR:—I regret to notice there are respectable papers in the country whose editors, blinded by bigotry, policy or malice, bitterly denounce the great mass of Catholics for the late riot in New York. Prominent among these is the editor of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, who deems it a good opportunity to manufacture *political capital* by exciting animosity between Catholic and Protestants, and therefore fills his columns to repletion with articles designed to effect that end. The Catholic Church is no more chargeable for the late disgraceful riots in New York, than was the Protestant body of Christians for burning the Ursuline Convent at Charlestown, some years ago. Refering to this senseless calumny, the New York *Sun*, one of the strongest anti-riot papers, says:

"It is a very great wrong to suppose that the Catholic Irish justify or desire any attack upon their fellow-countrymen. The Catholic bishops, Archbishop McCloskey down, have all denounced and forbidden any such attack. They have spoken out boldly, like good men and good Christians, and the members of their Church sympathize with them. We do not doubt that the Irish Catholics of the

SELECT MISCELLANY.

(From the New York Ledger.)

LETTER FROM YOUNG MRS. WHITE TO HER AUNT IN BOSTON.

NEW YORK, April, 1871.

MY DEAR AUNT:—Although you told me when I invited you to my wedding, that I was too young to marry and not capable of choosing a mate for life properly, and with due consideration, I know that you now feel that I was wiser than you thought. In selecting dear Orlando, I have gained a most affectionate and attentive husband, and one who has neither a fault nor a vice. Heavens! what must a girl suffer who finds herself united to a dissipated person, neglectful of her, and disrespected to seek the society of unworthy persons, who drink, smoke, and do all sorts of dreadful things?

Thank Heaven, Orlando is perfection. To-day is my eighteenth birthday, and we have been married a year. We keep house now, and I can make pretty good pie, only the under crust will be damp. However, I think that must be the oven. Once I put peppermint in the pudding sauce, instead of lemon flavoring; but then Orlando was trying to kiss me, right before the girl, who didn't much like either of us coming into the kitchen at all.

The flowers are coming up beautifully in the back garden. We sowed a great many seeds, but hardly expected so many plants. Among the most numerous is one variety with a very large leaf, that scratches one's fingers, and don't smell nice. I wonder what it is. Orlando frightens me by talking about weeds; seeds always come up, don't they.

Dear Orlando! I come back to him again—so excellent, temperate and true. Tell all the girls to marry as soon as they can, if they can find a husband like mine.

I have but one trial—business takes him so much away from me. A lawyer *must* attend to business, you know; and sometimes they carry on the cases until two at night. Often and often he has to examine witnesses until half-past twelve, and comes home perfectly exhausted.—And the nasty things will smoke, so that his dear coat quite smells of it. And as it makes him as ill as it does me, I have to air it, and sprinkle the lining with cologne water, before he dare put it on again.

I had a terrible fright the other night—dreadful. Orlando had told me that business—I think he said it was a case of life and death—would detain him late. So I sat up, as usual, with a book, and did not worry until one o'clock. After that I was a little anxious, I confess, and caught a cold in my head peeping through the up-stairs window blinds; for, dear aunt, it was not until three o'clock that I heard a cab driving up the street, and saw it stop at our door. Then I thought I should faint, for I was sure some accident had happened to Orlando.

I ran down to open the door, and Mr. Smith, a friend of Orlando's who is not, I confess, very much to my taste—such a red-faced, noisy man—was just supporting my dear boy up the steps.

"Oh, what has happened?" cried I.

"Don't be frightened, Mrs. White," said Mr. Smith. "Nothing at all. Only White is a little exhausted. Application to business will exhaust a man, and I thought I'd bring him home!"

"All right, Bell," said Orlando. "Smith tells the truth—I'm exhausted."

And, dearest Aunt, he was so much so that he spoke quite thick, and could not stand up without tottering. Mr. Smith was kind enough to help him up stairs; and he laid upon the bed so prostrated that I thought he was going to die. Then I remembered the French brandy you gave me, in case of sickness. I ran to get it out.

"Have a little brandy and water, dear," I said.

"The very thing. Smith is exhausted too. Give some to Smith," said he.

And I did so reproach myself for not having thought of it before Mr. Smith was gone. But I gave a glass to Orlando, and, under Providence, I think it saved his life; for oh how bad he was!

"Bella," said he, quite faltering in his speech, "the room is going around so fast that I can't catch your eye. And besides, there's two of you, and I don't know which is which."

I know those were dreadful symptoms.

"Take a drink dear," said I. "And I'll try to wake Mary, and send her for the doctor."

"No," said he. "I'll be all right by morning. I'm all right now. Here's your health. You're a brick. I—" And over he fell, fast asleep.

Oh, why do men think so much of money making? Is not health better than anything else?

Of course, as he had laid down in his hat, I took that off first. And I managed to divest him of his coat. But when it came to his boots—dearest aunt, did you ever take off a gentleman's boots? Probably not, as you are a single lady—what a task! How do they ever get 'em on? I pulled and pulled, and shook and wriggled, and gave it up. But it would not do to leave them on all night; so I went at it again; and at last one came off so suddenly; and over I went on the floor, and into his hat, which I had put down therefor a minute. I could have cried. And the other came off the same way, just as hard and *just* as sudden at the last. Then I put a soft blanket over Orlando, and sat in my sewing chair all night. Oh how heavily he breathed! And I had, as you may fancy, the most dreadful fears. He might have killed himself by his over application to business, for all I knew. The perfect ones go first, it is said.

However, imagine my delight when, at noon next day, he was able to get up, eat a slice of toast and drink a cup of strong tea, and declared himself *much better*, though his head ached.

How happy I was! I found myself laughing over a little incident that occured that afternoon, as though I had never any trouble. A lady's glove fell out of his pocket, and the fragments of a boquet he had, of course, bought for me, thinking to be home early, and the glove he found in the street. And I pretended to be jealous, and pulled his whiskers for him.

Oh, how differently I should have felt had anything happened to my beloved Orlando! He has not had so exhausting a day since, and, I think, sees the folly of overwork; though, if courts will keep open so late, what can poor lawyers do? I think it is very inconsiderate of the Judge. I wonder whether he has a wife—mean old thing!

Write to me soon. Your affectionate niece, BELLA WHITE.

P. S.—A man called yesterday and asked me to tell Mr. White that Swig & Swallow would be glad to have that bill for champagne—the amount $50. I thought it was some mistake, since we use no wine; but Orlando says it is sometimes impossible to get anything out of a witness without offering him several bottles, and that must be done at the counsel's expense. What a shame. How hard a life is a lawyer's?

You, I know, will sympathize, dear aunt. B. W.

—A lady parting from her husband in the cars, says the Boston *Traveler*, got off the following in one breath: "Good-bye, Will; write to me every day, wont you? I'll expect a letter the times a week, any way. Take good care of my Sunday school class, for I'll want it when I come back. If Miss Smith calls don't give her more than fifty cents, for we have to support our own church, you know. Don't forget to bring my silk dress and my other shoes. Come as soon as you can. Good-bye. Don't forget your cane, and let your moustache grow."

MERCER COUNTY LICENSE LAW.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found the full text of the Mercer county license law, as passed just before adjournment of the Legislature, and which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers. It is decidedly in the interest of temperance, and to those temperance men who prefer a stringent license to a prohibitory law, on the ground that it obviates all constitutional objection, and that it is more efficient, from the fact that parties so licensed, become interested in the prosecution of all violators of the law, it is certainly all that can be asked. It is the most stringent license law we have ever seen, and if enforced will do much to remedy many of the evil effects of the liquor traffic. The tendency of the bill will be to materially reduce the business.

The bill was presented in the House, by Mr. Wheeler, early in the session, and after a delay of several weeks, during which its provisions were published in the county papers, passed, after which, it lay in the Senate until the last week of the session, all previous efforts of Senator Allen to pass it had been defeated. Petitions in favor of the bill, signed by over 3000 persons, among them many of our best citizens, were filed. The bill was also largely remonstrated against, the remonstrances embracing the names of a majority of the members of the bar of the county. To the individual efforts of Representative Wheeler, and Senator Allen, are our people indebted for the law.

Its provisions may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Brewers, distillers, keepers of wholesale and retail liquor houses, must pay $300 additional to what is now paid, and hotels and eating houses $200 additional.

2. The petitioners must *make oath* that such houses are required by the wants of the community, and will be *a benefit* instead of *an injury*.

3. Specifies violations minutely.

4. Trial by justice and six jurors is provided for, thus causing the trial to take place where the violation occurs.

5. Husbands, wives, children, parents, guardians, employers, or other persons, may prosecute and recover damages or *support* if injured or *reduced to want* by intemperate persons. Read section seventh without fail.

6. Provides for trials, awards and appeals in such manner that the case cannot be squashed or settled, but must come regularly before court.

7. Costs of trials and penalties for violations of law are made so fearfully great that the same person will not run the risk of the second offense.

8. Makes the owner or lessor liable for fines and damages, for injury done by liquor sold on his premises.

9. Provides penalties for non-attention to violations of this law by constables and policeman—a very important feature.—*Mercer Dispatch.*

The following is the law here referred to:

LIQUOR BILL FOR MERCER COUNTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, no person in the county of Mercer shall be licensed as brewer, distiller, keepers of wholesale and retail liquor houses, hotels or eating houses, until they shall have paid to the county treasurer in addition to the amount now required by law as follows: Brewers, distillers, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, the sum of three hundred dollars, hotels and eating houses two hundred dollars, which sums shall be applied for the use of the poor, and have complied with all the requirements of this act to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. The petitioners in said county of Mercer, shall make oath that such house is required by the wants of the community or traveling public and will be a benefit instead of an injury, and that the applicant is of good moral character and temperate habits.

SEC. 3. Persons applying for eating house license in the said county shall be citizens of the United States, and have resided within the county at least one year, and shall actually be prepared to furnish warm and cold meals as called for at all reasonable hours. Any person obtaining license on false representations, shall have his or her license revoked, and suffer the penalties hereinafter provided for violations of this act.

SEC. 4. Every such application shall be accompanied by the bond of such applicant in the penal sum of not less than two thousand dollars, or such larger sum as the court may require, and such bond shall be executed by at least two sureties who are worth in real estate, situated in said county, the amount of said penalty over and above their just debts. The condition of such bond shall be that the applicant if licensed, shall obey and keep all laws of this Commonwealth, and that he shall pay all penalties, fines or damages that shall be adjged against him, and releasing all errors and waiving stay of execution, inquisition and exemptions.

SEC. 5. Any persons who in the county aforesaid, shall either directly or indirectly, sell, vend, barter, exchange or give away in trade or profit, any vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or admixture thereof, without first having obtained from the court of quarter sessions a license so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall for the first offense be fined not less than one hundred dollars with costs of prosecution, including ten dollars attorney fees, and for the second offense shall be fined not less than two hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail of not less than ninety days.

SEC. 6. Justices of the peace and a jury of six persons in the county aforesaid, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the court of quarter sessions in said county. Of all violations of this act either party may before a justice of the peace demand a jury trial and the proceedings shall be conducted in all respects the same as before the court of quarter sessions, except that the selection of the jury shall be in manner provided by section three, act of May 1st, A. D., relating to Erie and Union counties.

SEC. 7. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person in the county of Mercer, who shall be injured in person or property, or lessened in their means of support, or reduced or degraded in their condition of life by any intemperate or intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intemperance or intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of a husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, or other person so injured shall have a right of action in his or her own name, and for their own use severally or jointly against any person or persons who shall sell or give any such husband, wife, child, parent, guardian or other person any vinous, spiritous, brewed or mait liquors, or any admixture thereof, for all damages that the person or persons to whom such right of action may have accrued, shall have therefore sustained in consequence of the intemperance or intoxication of the persons heretofore named.

SEC. 8. The damages recoverable under the 7th section shall be actual, compensatory, and exemplary. Justices of the peace and a jury of six citizens, freeholders, to be selected as heretofore provided, shall have concurrent jurisdiction to the amount of $100, with the court of common pleas of the remedy provided by this section, and upon any trial under this section any person so injured, shall, upon proof being made of a single instance wherein the defendant has furnished either malt, brewed or distilled liquors, shall be liable for the whole amount of damages. Provided, that either party to the suit shall have the right to appeal within five days next after the judgment was rendered, by or before a justice of the peace under this act, after which time there can be no appeal from the judgment. When either party desires to appeal from the judgment rendered, they shall, to entitle them to do so, appear before the justice of the peace within the five days aforesaid, and make affidavit that it is not for the purpose of delay that they desire to appeal the case, and that they really and truly believe that they can obtain a more favorable judgment before a higher court. The party taking out the appeal shall, before such appeal is allowed, pay all cost accrued before a justice of the peace, and give good and sufficient bond as security for the payment of all costs that hereafter may accrue, and in case the appeal is made by the party or parties against whom judgment has been rendered, such party or parties shall give good and sufficient bond with one or more sureties conditioned for the payment of the judgment rendered in the case, or so much of it as shall be found and adjudged by the higher courts. When an appeal is taken from the judgment rendered by or before a justice of the peace under this act, the justice shall make a true transcript from his docket of the proceding and judgment had before him in the case, and certify to the correctness of the same over his hand and seal, and within seven days after such appeal has been taken, and deliver said transcript in person to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of said county for record and trial. The justice shall tax in the cost accrued before him, the sum of two dollars for delivering the transcript in person as above, and five cents for each mile he will be required to travel going and returning from his office to the prothonotary's office. After the transcript has been delivered to the prothonotary, it shall be his duty to file the same, and enter the cause of record, and thereupon the cases shall proceed as in all other cases of appeal from judgements rendered by or before a justice of the peace.

SEC. 9. On trial before a justice of the peace under this act, in addition to the cost already provided by law, the justice of the peace shall be entitled to receive five dollars, for every trial, jurors one dollar each, constable fifty cents for every juror summoned, fifty cents for every witness supœned and if convicted, ten dollars attorney fee.

SEC. 10. The owner, lessor, person, or persons in the county of Mercer, renting or leasing any building or premises, for the purpose of intoxicating liquors being sold therein, or having leased it for other purposes, and shall knowingly permit the sale therein in violation of law, shall be liable severally or jointly, with the person or persons selling or furnishing, contrary to law, for all the penalties recoverable under this act.

SEC. 11. The selling or giving any intoxicating liquors in the county of Mercer in violation of any law of this State, or the terms of any lease, shall work a forfeiture of any lessee, and the owner or lessor of any building or premises, shall upon such forfeiture be entitled to and have a peremptory writ, of possession issued by any justice of the peace and executed by any constable, by delivering said building or premises to the owner or lessor.

SEC. 12. All the property both personal and real, of any person, who shall be convicted under the provisions of this act, and of his sureties, shall be liable for such fines and damages free from all exemptions, inquisitions, or stay of execution.

SEC. 13. All fines and penalties imposed under this act, together with costs, shall be paid when sentence is pronounced, or the defendant stand committed until paid, and the court shall order the fines to be paid to the treasurer of the school district in which the offense was committed.

SEC. 14. It shall be the duty of every constable or policeman in the county of Mercer to search for and return to the court of quarter sessions any persons violating this act, together with the names of all witnesses of the violation, stating whether he believes this law to have been violated by any person in any respect, and on refusal so to do of his own accord, or when notified by any person, he shall on complaint made to the judges of the court of quarter sessions be dismissed from office and his place supplied by the appointment of some suitable person by the judge of the court of quarter sessions. Every justice of the peace on complaint made to him by any officer or other person shall issue his warrent against any person who is charged with violating this act, and on such person being brought before him the trial shall proceed as provided by this act, and the costs of such proceedings shall be the same as provided in section nine of this act.

SEC. 15. This act shall not interfere with any existing law applicable to druggists or apothecaries.

SEC. 16. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with any of the provisions of this act be and they are hereby repealed so far as not to interfere with the workings of this act. *Provided*, that this act shall not interfere with cases now pending.

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE.
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

JOHN W. GEARY.

The Column of Vendome.

The Column of Vendome, which recently fell before the fury of the Parisian mob, was erected by Napoleon to commemorate the success of the French arms over the forces of Russia and Austria in the campaign of 1805. It was modeled after the pillar of Trajan at Rome, of which it preserved the proportions on a scale one-twelfth larger. The column stood upon a plinth of polished granite surrounded by an iron railing. Its total height was 135 feet. The pedestal and shaft were of stone, covered with bass-reliefs cast out of 1,200 pieces of cannon captured from the enemy, and representing the several victories of the French army. The capital was originally surmounted by a statue of Napoleon, wearing the Roman costume. This was melted down in 1814 to form part of the horse of Henry IV., now on the Pont Neuf, but was during the Restoration replaced by a *fleur de lis* and a flag-staff. In July, 1863, another statue of Napoleon, 11 feet high, representing him in his military costume, was placed upon the column with solemn ceremonies, in the presence of Louis Phillippe, his family, Ministers of State and the municipal authorities of Paris. When Louis Napoleon re-established the empire, he removed this statue and replaced it with one similar to the original. The architects Goudon and Lepere erected it under the direction of the celebrated Denon at a total cost of 1,500,000 francs. The view of Paris from the gallery around the summit is said to have been magnificent, and constituted one of the greatest attractions of that beautiful capital. An infuriated mob of Parisian communists, upon the very eve of their destruction, battered to the earth this magnificent monument of the glorious achievements of French valor.

—"War to the palaces, peace to the cottages, and death to luxurious idleness," says the Chicago *Post*, is the socialist idea of Her Bebel, member of the German Reichstag, promulgated in a recent speech, to which Bismarck did not condescend to reply. In this country such a declaration would have little significance; but in Europe it is pregnant with meaning—as it is the very essence of the communal system. Ages of oppression and misrule have learned the poor to look on a palace with anything but veneration or love. It is the symbol of oppression, weakness and enervation; and uneasy lie the heads that now repose in these lordly palaces. Humanity is calculating its chances for improvement, and the crowned heads and titled personages must beware how they step in future, or they will fall. Europe, under an appearance of peace, is little less than a volcanic crater which may explode at any time. The masses are claiming an interest in what their money has created, and the growing impression of right cannot easily be effaced.

Buried Beauty.

There is a legend that in the city of Rome there formerly stood an image with its right hand extended and on its forefinger the words, "Strike here." Many wise men puzzled in vain over the inscription; but at last a certain priest observed that whenever the sun shone upon the figure, the shadow of the finger was discernable on the ground at a little distance from the statue. He marked the spot, waited till midnight, and then began to dig. At last his spade struck upon something hard. It was a trap door, below which a flight of marble steps descended into a spacious Hall where many men were sitting in solemn silence amid piles of gold and diamonds and long rows of enameled vases. Beyond this he found another room, a gymnasium filled with beautiful women reclining on richly embroidered sofas; yet here, too, was profound silence. A superb banqueting hall next met his astonished gaze; then a silent kitchen; then granaries loaded with forage; then a stable crowded with motionless horses. The whole place was brilliantly lighted by a carbuncle which was suspended in one corner of the reception room; and opposite stood an archer with his bow and arrow raised, in the act of taking aim at the jewel. As the priest passed back through this hall, he saw a diamond-hilted knife lying on the table; and wishing to carry away something wherewith to accredit his story, he reached out his hand to take it; but no sooner had he touched it than all was dark. The archer had shot with his arrow, the bright jewel was shivered into a thousand pieces, the staircase had vanished, and the priest found himself buried alive.

Have You Any Pulmonary Affection.

This question to those to whom it appeals is serious and full of significence, as no human malady threatens those afflicted therewith with more certain disaster. Of all diseases, those of the pulmonary structure are the most fatal in their nature and tendencies. So much is this the case, that most persons are prone to give themselves up in hopelessness and despair. Dr. Keyser, at his medicine store, 167 Liberty Street, has a medicine that will cure these maladies—will always cure them in their incubation and give relief, and frequently cure them after they have formed. If there is a better remedy for these cases than *Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure*, we have yet to learn of it. Physicians would do well to make use of it in their practice in all pulmonary maladies, as in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it will be sure to restore the lungs to a healthy and natural state.

Dr. Keyser has given especial attention to the treatment of the lungs and other organs of the throat and chest, and has had abundant experience at his principal office above named, as well as at the bedside, to make thorough investigations, not only of ordinary diseases of the lungs but likewise in the most hopeless cases of pulmonary lesions. Office hours at 167 Liberty Street from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 P. M. until 6, and from 7 to 9 on Saturdays. If your druggist does not keep it, send five dollars to Dr. Keyser, and he will send four bottles securely boxed, by express, with full directions how to use it.

An Exciting Scene in a Church.

On Sunday morning, says the Machias (Me.) *Union*, just as the pastor of the Methodist church in Jamaica Plain was commencing his sermon, quite a number of ladies and gentlemen turned suddenly pale. One gentleman who sat near the pulpit, and who never before fainted, was of the number. He could not imagine the cause, but was persuaded that he must leave the house. Turning around to see that the "coast was clear," he saw several ladies in the act of fainting, and a whole pew full left for the door. Soon another lady, unable to support herself, was borne out. The clergyman remarked that the air was evidently close, and requested the sexton to open the windows. The gentleman alluded to with some difficulty reached the open air, and turning round saw apparently the whole congregation coming out, nearly all pale and sick. Not a few commenced immediately to vomit, and the scene was exciting and ludicrous. It seems that the clergymon had, early in the service, unconsciously disturbed a gas fixture near his feet, and the gas, rapidly escaping filled the house. Two doors being open, one on each side of the desk, the air probably blew the gas from the pulpit, but made it worse for the congregation. None seemed to know the cause of the trouble until the congregation had left the church.

—It is essential to our growth, as individuals and as society, that we should not have certainty—that faith should be elective, and not the inevitable result of evidence acting with mechanical compulsion on the mind. It is the liability to error and the experience of error that makes us human, that furnish to human nature the topics of discipline, and the means of growth.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsay's Improved Blood Searcher.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has gained such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable medicine. Testimonials have been received from rich and poor, *learned and unlearned, civilian and soldier*, while physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. Established 1835.

Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup.

We beg to call to the minds of our readers that this season of the year, above all others, is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., whilst the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases arising from them.

Lindsay's Blood Searcher.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to preserve health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health, *keep it pure*. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe, and the most delicate can use it.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists everywhere. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
feb13 1y] No. 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Miscellaneous.

NEW
DRY-GOODS STORE.

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he has just opened a new Dry-Goods Store in the Room recently occupied by James Fortune, on the

DIAMOND, ROCHESTER, Pa.

HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

Muslins, Calicos, DeLains, Alpacas,

Silks, and every variety and style of goods usually kept, in Retail Stores, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

apr26,3m D. NELSON.

Miscellaneous.

—A colored sailor was, last Friday night, compelled by two men to jump from a small river boat, lying at Alexandria, Va. He was drowned, and his murderers are now in jail. Much excitement prevailed among the colored people of Alexandria upon the discovery of the murder.

—The seemingly unimportant events of life succeed one another as the snow gathers together; so are our habits formed. A single flake produces no material change; but as the tempest hurls the avalanche down the mountain, and overwhelms the inhabitant and his habitation, so passion, acting upon the element of mischief, which pernicious habits have brought together by imperceptible accumulations, overthrows the edifice of truth and virtue.—JEREMY BENTHAM.

—Meditation is prayer's handmaid, to wait on it, both before and after the performance. It is as the plow before the sower, to prepare the heart for the duty of prayer, and then harrow to cover the seed when 'tis sown. As the hopper feeds the mill with grist, so does meditation supply the heart with matter for prayer.—GURNALL.

Rowell & Co.'s Advertisements.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY,
ACADEMIA, PA.

The 76th School-year begins September 8th. Location healthful, attractive and well adapted to physical development. Free from loafing places and saloons, the influences are moral. More than 2,000 young men have here been prepared for College or business.

Terms moderate. Apply for circular, to
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jy19 4w.] J. J. PATTERSON, A. M.

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

At Woodstock, has been doing business thirty-one years. Six years it has laid no assessments, and the average rate of assessment during the thirty-one years has been $3 4 PER CENT. A YEAR. The assessment for the year just ended is 2 1-4 PER CENT., and *the Company has a clear surplus over all liabilities.*

FOR SALE.—200 acres superior WHITE OAK TIMBER land, near Lock Haven, Pa. 5,000 acres HEMLOCK TIMBER land, Potter Co., Pa. P. W. SHRAFER, Geologist & Eng'r, Pottsville, Pa.

ROOT BEER. This wholesome, agreeable, and refreshing summer beverage can be easily made at about 5 cents per gallon, with ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S Genuine Root Beer Extract. Ask for it at your store, or send 25 cents for a vial and directions to 409 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for the
TRANSMISSION OF LIFE.
COUPLES ON THE NATURE AND HYGIENE OF THE MASCULINE FUNCTION. By DR. NAPHEYS, author of "*The Physical Life of Woman.*" "Relates to *the male sex*; is full of new facts; delicate but outspoken; practical and popular; highly endorsed; sells rapidly. Sold by subscription only. Exclusive territory. Terms liberal. Price $2. Address for contents, &c., J. G. FERGUS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents! Read This!
WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK And Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

A MILLION DOLLARS.
Shrewd but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret to no one. Address
C. E. WELDON, 1,310 Broadway, New York.

1,003 GIFTS.
GRAND GIFT CONCERT and Distribution for the benefit of the
Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity
in the City of New York, and SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, Washington, D. C., to be held in Washington, D. C., under and by virtue of a permit from Hon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on THURSDAY, JULY 27th, positively.

After the Concert the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket-holders,

1,003 GIFTS AMOUNTING TO $200,000.

50,000 TICKETS only will be sold, at $5 each.

Hon. H. MCCULLOUGH, of Elkton, Md., Major Geo. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners. Hon. JAS. S. NEGLEY, M. C., Pittsburgh, Pa., Trustee.

References: Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; James S. Negley, M. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Appleman & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Updegraph & Sons, Hagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney General, Baltimore; John H. Fowler, esq.; W. H. Myers, of W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

Deeds of the Real Estate, certified to by counsel, in hands of the Trustee.

Tickets and circulars can be had of F. C. DEVLIN, Gen'l Agent, Stationer and Printer, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York. Tickets sent C. O. D., if desired. Send for Circular, containing description of prizes. Tickets for sale also by HUEY & SAMUEL, at their News Stands, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, &c., and on line of Penn. Railroad connections.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of William Richards, deceased, late of Rochester township, Beaver county, Pa., this is to notify all persons indebted to said estate that immediate payment is expected. All those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to Mrs. LUCY A. JOHNSTON, *Adm'x.* jy12;6w

Hardware, &c

FALLSTON
Foundry & Repair Shop.

Having been Engaged in the Foundry Business for more than thirty years,—during which time I have accumulated a variety of useful patterns, besides constructing models and taking out patents for Improvements on

COOKING - STOVES

—and after having thoroughly tested these improvements, I feel warranted in offering them to the public.

PLOWS,
The GREAT WESTERN has no superior for this Locality.

STOVES,
Stoves of Different Styles for Heating and Cooking.

The Great Republic Cooking Stove
Has the best Record of any Stove ever offered in this market.

IT TAKES LESS FUEL,
LESS ROOM TO DO MORE WORK,
BEST BAKER,
MOST DURABLE
ALTOGETHER
THE BEST STOVE IN USE.

In connection with the stove I have got up a Patent

EXTENSION TOP,

which occupies little room, no additional fuel, and is not liable to wear out, dispenses with all pipe, can be put on or taken off at any time, and made to suit all stoves of any size or pattern.

Five Hundred Persons

Who have purchased and used the

GREAT REPUBLIC COOKING STOVE,

Most of whose names have been published in the Annals, are confidently referred to, to bear witness of its superior merits as a cooking stove.

Having three first class engines on hand, of about fifteen horse power capacity, they are offered to the public at reasonable rates.

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apr20 tf.

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SUCCESSORS TO B. WOLF JR. & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Sixth Streets,
(Late St. Clair Street.)
PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,

Have now in Store the Largest and Best Selected Stock offered in the City.

☞ Special Inducements offered to the country trade. apr5;6m

Miscellaneous.

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BOTTLING HOUSE
H. W. BUFFUM & CO.
22 and 24 Market Street,
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Established in 1844, by H. W. Buffum.

This oldest and largest Bottling House west of the mountains, has made extensive preparations for supplying their friends and the public with their celebrated

Mineral Waters, Ales, Porter, &c., &c.

For the Spring Trade, at the following prices:

Sarsaparilla	$ 8	per doz.
Mineral Water	8	"
Raspberry "	8	"
Champagne Cider	8	"
Porter	60	"
Ale, small bottles	60	"
" Kennet	1 25	"
" Winterton	1 25	"
Syrups	3 00	"
Imported London Porter and bottles	3 00	"
Imported Scotch Ales and bottles	3 00	"
Crab Cider	33	per gallon.
Syrups	9 00	"
Bottles 75 cents per doz. extra.	Money refunded when returned.	

Goods delivered free, and freight paid to rail road depots and steamboat landings. feb3;1y

CITY BOTTLING HOUSE,
No. 39 Market Street,
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J. C. Buffum & Co.
BOTTLERS OF
Sarsaparilla, Mineral and Raspberry Soda Waters, Syrups and Cider, Smith's Kennett, Wainwrights, and all the best brands of Ale and London Porter, selected and bond bottled for Medical and Family use. Goods delivered free. [mr8;71;1y

ALLEGHENY BREWERY.—Spring Water Ales, SMITH & CO., Brewers, Maltsters and Hop dealers. (No. 463 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa. THOS. BOOTA.
Highest cash price paid for Barley. R. A. YOUNG. jy3;1y

G. S. BARKER. F. A. BARKER. C. A. BARKER.
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Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c., &c.—Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and Individuals, solicited. Interest allowed on time deposites. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. [dec31;1y

PATENTED DECEMBER 7TH, 1869.
OUR CELEBRATED
GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PEN.

WESTERN PUBLISHING CO.
Manufacturers' Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of these PENS has induced unprincipled parties to counterfeit them. Beware of all PENS offered for sale, unless they are stamped with our name. Any PENS stamped with our name, and not sold by us, are counterfeit. Any PENS stamped with our name, and not sold by us, are counterfeit. Any PENS stamped with our name, and not sold by us, are counterfeit.

jan25:1y

BANKING-HOUSE.
THOMAS M'CREERY & CO.
THOS. M'CREERY, *Cashier.*
J. F. DRAVO, J. B. ANGELL,
J. B. M'CREERY.

Interest paid on time deposits; Prompt attention given to collections. Also, Insurance Agents for good and reliable Companies. [may18tf

Reduced Prices!

Speyerer & Sons

Have just Returned from the East
WITH A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS,
Bought at the
Lowest Cash Prices,
And will sell some Goods
AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR!

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Rope, Ocum, Packing Yarn, Iron, Nails, Paints, White Lead, Oil, Putty, Queensware, Willow-ware, Flour. Feed, Grain and Bacon, a variety of Prints, Muslins, Tickings, Delains, Checks, Alpacas, Jeans, Dimms, Crash and Hosiery; also, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Carbon Oil, 200 *bbls. of the Celebrated Canton City* AND NEW CREEK FLOUR,

Just arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

At Pittsburg Prices.

200 Kegs Wheeling Nails:
ONE CAR WHITE LIME,
Land Plaster, and Akron Cement;
A Large Stock of
White Lead and Paints.

A very superior quality of Strumz & Wetzel's Soaps; and a lot of Carbon Oil

Just Arrived and for sale, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO, PURE CATAWBA, ISABELLA
—and—
Concord Wines.

Of our own vintage, for Medicinal and Sacramental Purposes, are highly Recommended by those who have used them.

They are also Agents for the
KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER,
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Thanking the Public for their past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share in the future.

All Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

You can rely on all goods being fresh, as all our old goods were sold at auction.

SPEYERER & SONS,
apr13:1c

BAKERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned having bought out the Bakery and Confectionery establishment of J. C. Hays, near the Post office, in Rochester, Pa., would respectfully inform the public that he will Keep the best quality of Ice-Cream, which he serves in every style; also will supply them by the can at reasonable prices. Those in want of them should give him an early call.

His Confectionery department is well stocked; and parties, weddings, &c., will be supplied with everything needed on short notice and in the best of style.

Families furnished with fresh bread as often as desired. GEORGE FREDERICK.
may11:1y

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AT LOWEST PRICES.
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I have facilities for supplying
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Equal to any Eastern Jobbing House.
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S. & J. Snellenburg,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
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CARPETS,
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MATTINGS,
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STAIR RODS, &C.

A full and well selected stock of,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

☞ A Liberal Reduction made to Milliners and on Church Carpets.

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mar8;'71—1y] PITTSBURGH, Pa.

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